THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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LAWYERS.

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THIS FIRM, ESTABLISHED AT WASHington, (Office, 217 F Street), will attend to all cases that may be entrusted to them, in the Supreme Court of the United States, and Court of Claims; and also to the recovery of claims against the Government or individuals, and to business before Congress and in the Departments.

The senior member has been a practising lawyer for thirty-two years, and is a member of the bars of the Supreme Courts of Arkansas, Louisiana and the United States. The junior, bred a lawyer, was long a Representative and Senator in the Congress of the United States, and familiar with the modes of transacting business in the Departments.

The senior, retaining his residence at Memphis, will also, as one of the firm of PIKE, ADAMS & PIKE, attend to cases in the Supreme Courts of Arkansas and Tennessee, and in the United States Courts and Chancery Court at Memphis. nov28 tf

CHAS. A. CHOATE,
COUNSELOR AT LAW
—AND—
Solicitor in Bankruptcy,
Nos. 270 Second Street, and 450 Main St.,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

☞ My duties as Counsel for the General Assignee have led me to make the *Practice in Bankruptcy a Specialty.* nov21 1m

ALBERT PIKE, CHARLES W. ADAMS, L. H. PIKE

PIKE, ADAMS & PIKE,
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ATTEND to cases in the different Courts sitting at Memphis, and in the river counties of Arkansas.

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The senior member of the firm (late of the Memphis Appeal) has long been known in the highest courts of the country; and the junior has had large experience in departmental and other business during many years of public service in the House and Senate. They offer their best and faithful services to those who may need them. jy5-sep10 1y

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AN election will be held by the Stockholders of the Merchants National Bank, at the banking house, on MONDAY, January 25, 1869, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., to elect Nine Directors for said Bank for the ensuing year.

de24 1m H. A. PARTEE, Cashier.

Notice.

THE business of Moore, Whitfield & Co., will be continued as heretofore.

VIRGIL V. MOORE,
ja12 Surviving Partner.

NOTICE.

MY patrons and all who wish to have their Pianos and Organs Tuned or Repaired by me in a superior workmanlike manner, will please leave their orders at Child's Jewelry store, or at No. 2[illegible] Second street, and NOT at Mr. Katzenbach's music store, as I have no connection whatever with that establishment.

H. G. HOLLBERG,
Piano and Organ Maker.
ja16

Notice.

WE have this day sold our interest in the Wood Business to GEO. W. BAXTER, who has heretofore conducted it for us. Mr. Baxter will continue the business at our office, and we take great pleasure in recommending him to our friends and the public generally.

ja16 BIGLEY, MELLERSH & CO.

Geo. W. Baxter,
—DEALER IN—
CORD AND KINDLING WOOD
Office with Bigley, Mellersh & Co.,
Corner of Main and South Court Streets.
ja16

NOTICE.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, in Jacksonport, Jackson county, Arkansas, until the first day of January, 1869, for the erection of a BRICK COURT HOUSE, with iron window caps and sills, iron cornice, stairways and balconies, slate and tin roof. The size of said building 50 by 70 feet, with center projections on each side and end, of two by fifteen feet, carried up with dormitories; to be two stories high, with mansard or French roof, belfry and dome.

Plan and specifications can be seen at this office. Three annual payments, to be made according to the progress of the work, and the house is to be completed by the first of January, 1870, and the payments to be made according to the reports of the Internal Improvement Commissioner to the court.

RILEY KINMAN,
de22 1m Sheriff of Jackson County, Ark.

COTTON GINS.

EAGLE COTTON GINS.

WE are the Sole Agents for the sale of these unrivalled Gin Stands. For beauty of STAPLE, LIGHTNESS OF DRAFT, AND QUANTITY OF LINT COTTON turned out per day, they are unsurpassed. Reference can be safely made to every planter who has given them a fair trial. Where mule power is used, they make a saving of from one-quarter to one-third the draft OVER ANY OTHER GIN. We are also agents for CRAUB'S GRIST MILLS, and WHEELER, CLEMSON & CO.'S CIRCULAR SAWS.

McCOMBS & Co.,
Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery and Guns,
No. 324 and 326 Main Street,
se11 dawSm Memphis, Tenn.

Owner Wanted

FOR one Sewing Machine, received per steamer Luminary, consigned to J. Leroy, Memphis, Tenn. If not called for within thirty (30) days, will be sold to pay charges.

LARRY HARMS' AD. Agent.
de27 1m Star Wharfboat, foot of Monroe st.

VIRGINIA.

Her Present Status and Political Condition.

The Radical Plan of Reconstruction.

The New Plan of the Old Conservative Fossils.

From the New York World.]

The reconstruction convention, elected on the 22d, 23d and 24th of October, 1867, met on the 3d of December following, and remained uninterruptedly in session until the 17th of April, 1868—which it may be mentioned, *en passant*, was the seventh anniversary of the date of the Virginia ordinance of secession—a period of seven months and a half. In this time the body, which consisted of eighty white men and twenty-five negroes, framed what is, perhaps, the worst constitution of any that has been made under the reconstruction scheme.

Against the sweeping disfranchisement of paragraph four of section one, as above, Gen. Schofield, the Department Commandant in Virginia, protested earnestly at the time it was under discussion, but his remonstrances were disregarded and the clause put in. As will be seen, its effect, if this villainous instrument goes into operation, will be to disfranchise almost every citizen of Virginia who ever held a State office from that of Governor down to that of constable, prior to or during the late war.

PARAGRAPH 4 OF SECTION 1.

"Every person who has been a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President or Vice-President, or who held any office, civil or military, under the United States, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. This clause shall include the following officers: Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Second Auditor, Register of the Land Office, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, Sheriffs, Sergeant of a City or Town, Commissioner of the Revenue, County Surveyors, Constables, Overseers of the Poor, Commissioner of the Board of Public Works, Judges of the Supreme Court; Judge of the Circuit Court, Judge of the Court of Hustings, Justices of the County Courts; Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Councilmen of a City or Town; Coroners, Escheators; Inspectors of tobacco, flour, etc.; Clerks of the Supreme, District, Circuit, and County Courts, and of the Court of the Hustings; and Attorneys for the Commonwealth; *Provided*, That the Legislature may, by a vote of three-fifths of both Houses, remove the disabilities incurred by this clause from any person included therein by a separate vote in each case."

The restrictions on the right to hold office are even more stringent in this instrument than those on the electoral franchise, including, as they do, the test oath, or iron-clad, the severest and most searching in the whole restrictive and punitory legislation of Congress.

From this it will be seen that in contemplation of the reconstructed Constitution proposed for Virginia it is intended that the State shall be officered alone by the test-oath men. In remonstrance against such an effort, Gen. Schofield, who seems, though with no success, to have sought to mitigate the ferocious temper of the Convention, addressed to Gen. Grant, under date of May 15, 1868, a letter to show the impossibility of carrying on the government of Virginia under the iron-clad oath.

In none other of the reconstructed Constitutions is the test-oath here alluded to made a *sine qua non* to office, and that the difficulties that have already arisen in Virginia from a *quasi* enforcement of this principle amply bear out Gen. Schofield's declaration of the impossibility of any even moderately respectable administration of State government under it.

Among the other provisions of this reconstructed constitution, there is one directing the first Legislature under it to re-register all voters under an oath which compels the applicant for registration, under penalty of perjury for error in the premises, to swear that he is not disfranchised under the new constitution. It is also declared that "all citizens are to have equal civil and political rights and privileges;" which language has in certain steamship cases at Norfolk, been held to mean that a negro is to have entire social equality with whites on all lines of travel and in public accommodations. All distinction of races in schools is forbidden, and a board of education is provided for, with full legislative powers, ample to enact laws for compulsory education, to prescribe choice of books, selection of teachers, irrespective of color, and even to levy school taxes—a veritable *imperium in imperio*.

To render difficult and, indeed, well-nigh impossible any amelioration of this instrument, it is cunningly provided that, in order to amend it, there must be a majority vote in two successive Legislatures, and then a final submission to the people, "in such manner and at such time as the General Assembly shall prescribe," which carries a virtual power not to submit at all.

The Legislature being biennial, this would take four years to begin with, and would, if [illegible] of the four years, the then, at the end of the four years, the Assembly might postpone the vote to the end of four, or four-and-twenty, years more.

THE ALEXANDRIA CONSTITUTION.

To avoid the disorders that must of necessity result from the enforcement of an instrument so bad in itself and so difficult of amendment as this, various plans have been proposed. One, by a knot of venerable old gentlemen who are somewhat irreverently spoken of as "fossils," is for Congress to give the thing the go-by and admit the State—so reads the phrase, admit the Old Dominion, mother of statesmen—into the Union on a basis of universal negro suffrage and universal white amnesty. The support given this proposition does not appear to be extensive in Virginia, and there are not lacking hints that the movements are in the desire of some old party hacks to re-enter on the sweets of office on any terms. Another proposition is that what is known as the Alexandria Constitution be adopted in lieu of the negro instrument, and, as the history and nature of this Constitution are but little known, some account thereof may be of interest. By act of what is known as the General Assembly of Virginia (a few Union men and refugees assembled at Alexandria, then occupied by United States troops,) bearing date December 21, 1863, seventeen (17) persons, assuming to be delegates elected thereunto as a "Convention to alter and amend the Constitution of the State of Virginia," met in Alexandria on the 13th of February, 1864, in the United States District Courtroom, which had been put at their disposal by that eminent judicial personage, Judge Underwood. Remaining in session up to the 11th of April, 1864, a period of fifty-nine days, these seventeen persons excogitated a Constitution which provides that white male citizens paying taxes may vote, save

"That no person shall vote or hold office under this Constitution who held office under the so-called Confederate Government, or any rebellious State Government, or who has been a member of the so-called Confederate Congress, or a member of any State Legislature in rebellion against the United States, excepting therefrom county officers."—Art. III., Sec. 1.

Beyond abolishing slavery and providing that no debt incurred to sustain hostilities against the United States be recognized as valid, this Alexandria Constitution makes no material changes in the original Constitution of the State as existent in 1860. After adopting a resolution on the 7th of April, the day their Constitution was framed: "That the Constitution adopted by the Convention shall take effect and be in full force from and after the adjournment of this Convention," the seventeen worthies making it up drew their pay and went home. The proposition to accept the Alexandria Constitution has met no favor from Congress, the "white male citizens" being an insuperable obstacle to a Congress which sings "My beloved is black;" nor does it now appear what final steps will be taken with Virginia. A bill to provide for an election on the ratification of the reconstructed Constitution in May next has passed the House, but the Senate has not as yet acted in the matter. Should the bill become law, it may be taken for granted that the Constitution will be *declared* carried, and in that case there is no very pleasing prospect before us in Virginia, since only by a miracle can its operations be devoid of the most serious troubles.

AN OLD STORY.

Only a Ballet Girl Weary of Life.

From the New Orleans Times, 17th.]

Eveline Courtney, an exceedingly pretty girl of sixteen, and formerly a ballet dancer at one of our theaters, has attempted suicide by taking laudanum, at her residence on Palmyra street, near Johnson. Luckily, or unluckily, a physician was sent for, a stomach pump applied, and she recommences a career whose future miseries heaven only knows, to die at last, God Himself can only tell where.

Her fate is one of the old, old stories to be re-enacted and rewritten while the world contains dissolute men and trusting women. It commenced by enlisting as one of an army of amazons in a recent spectacular. The glare of the footlights, tinsel and silk hose attracted a youth of the very worst character. They of course became intimate, and of course every stiver of her miserable weekly wages was expended on the demi-god. The spectacle flaunted its brief hour upon the stage, and then was seen no more. The fairy dress and padded calves were exchanged for the coquettish apron of a pretty waiter girl, and for a season the unfortunate girl joined in the revels of that pandemonium in miniature, the Olympic theater.

The demands of the demi god daily became more exacting, and the little handmaiden, as in duty bound, of course yielded to all. His next modest request was to solicit for the white slave an engagement in a bagnio, and we hear he manfully pocketed every dollar of the proceeds. Singular to state, there is a point where even woman's human nature becomes exhausted. She took the liberty of ending the "heart-ache and the thousand natural shocks," and along comes a doctor with his wisdom and his stomach-pump, to force her back to the horrors of life.

Were we unblessed with two medical schools and a hospital, there would have been money in the carcass. Subjects are however bountifully supplied, and even the poor privilege of dying is not accorded. It is claimed by wise philosophers and ministers of the Gospel, that we live in a Christian community, and these examples of our orthodoxy are daily and hourly thrusting their pallid faces into the picture. There is a row on the street, a flash from a revolver, and a victim drops a corpse, and then comes a crowd and a hangman with his halter. A woman is murdered, mentally, morally and physically, by inches, and finally driven to self-destruction, and the wretch who plied the whip has been "a little wild."

BROWNLOW WANTED.

The Ku-Klux Murdering and Robbing in Ohio.

From the Special of the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, January 20, 1869.

Three highway robberies, one after another, and in the same spot, occurred last evening, just outside the city limits, of persons riding out from business to their homes. Only three gold watches and a little small change were delivered up by their victims. No arrests.

Some weeks ago the body of a man named Asbach and his wife were found at their rooms in this city, under circumstances that led to the belief that the husband had shot his wife and then killed himself. Since then, Mr. Schulte, a brother of Mrs. A., residing at Dayton, has been investigating the matter, and has arrived at the conclusion that it was a double murder, and committed by parties who made their way into the house soon after the old man returned home. Mr. Schulte says there is no room for doubt. The money belt which Mrs. A. wore about her waist was cut open and the money gone. The drawer was robbed of several dollars, which the shop girls know to have been in there when they closed the store. A drawer in the cupboard had been robbed, and the boxes of treasure under the cellar stairs had been hastily dug up and their contents carried away. All these circumstances indicate clearly that Asbach did not murder his wife and then take his own life. Schulte's theory is, that parties who had the secret of Mrs. A.'s hidden places for her money, made their way into the house before Mr. A. returned home, and that the thieves, after having secured the treasure in the cells, determined to get possession of the belt about Mrs. Asbach's waist, and when they were murdering her, the old man arrived, and in order to escape detection they also dispatched him. The old man was in the corner of the room, and the bodies were doubtless hurriedly arranged in the position they were found, and the old gun placed near the old man, so as to at once give the impression of murder and suicide.

About six o'clock yesterday afternoon, as Louis W. Drake, who lives at Avondale, was going home in a buggy, he noticed a barouche and buggy standing in the road, and supposing that one of them had broken down, was in the act of stopping to inquire into the matter, when five men, masked and wearing capes, stepped into the road and surrounded his buggy, ordering him to keep his mouth shut. Drake told the robbers he had nothing of value. After a partial search they concluded such to be the case. The only valuable was a gold watch, which he had fortunately placed in his boot for safety, and was not found. The barouche stopped by the gang belonged to William McGeckin, who also lives at Avondale, and contained McGeckin's wife and two sons. From this party the thieves obtained two gold watches and a quantity of money. The gentleman in the third vehicle lost whatever of value he had in his possession. Certainly, it was the most daring highway robbery which has occurred in this vicinity for years, and will rank with Dick Turpin.

Dr. Mudd.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *World* of the 18th says:

As a not tardy result of the exposures of the *World*, it can be stated, with authority, that the President will soon pardon Dr. Mudd, one of the convicted conspirators. The application made in Dr. Mudd's behalf by the Conservative Congressmen and other public men has been successful, and the papers of release are even now being prepared, and in a day or two will be published. That the remaining sufferers will fail to receive clemency may seem strange, but the Executive custom is not to issue pardons in advance of applications, and the other men do not appear to have the friends in place who appeal in their behalf. That Dr. Mudd's release, however, will lead to a successful endeavor for the release of the rest is not unlikely.

GOOD EXAMPLE.

Duty of the Church Toward the South.

From the February Number of Lippincott's Magazine.]

But another and more formidable obstacle in the way of our social reconstruction is to be found in the state of public opinion, as expressed by the action of certain politico ecclesiastical bodies at the North, which persist in regarding the mass of the Southern people as incorrigible rebels and reprobate sinners against the laws of God and of man. While great bodies of Christians refuse to hold communion with their Southern brethren, on the ground of a *quasi* connection in the past with slavery and the rebellion, there can be no genuine reconstruction of our social and fraternal relations. In this respect the Catholics, Episcopalians and Friends have set an example of that charity which, while it rejoices not in iniquity, but rejoices in the truth, yet seeks to hide a multitude of sins. The Roman Catholic Church was never disrupted by the war, and the Episcopal, which was temporarily disunited, has again come together in a spirit of brotherly love, and finds no difficulty in inviting its members from all sections of the country to sit together in its general ecclesiastical council. Let a like spirit be manifested by the remaining churches, and it will go far to bind up the nation's wounds and to restore the peace of society.

ANOTHER STAR.

A New Competitor for Musical Powers.

From the Washington Republican.]

We observe by the recent English papers that Miss —— Sterling, an American young lady, who has been pursuing her musical studies abroad for some time, has recently appeared in oratorio, in some of the principal cities of Great Britain, and met with unprecedented success in the execution of the most difficult solos in Handel's great composition of "The Messiah." She experienced a signal triumph in the great Royal Exchange of Middlesborough, which was densely crowded with the *elite* of the district. The Redcar *Weekly Gazette*, in a very lengthy and able criticism of the whole performance, speaks of Miss Sterling as follows:

"Possessed of a powerful voice of excellent quality, this lady relied for effect upon a simple and correct rendering of the solos entrusted to her. Her tasteful execution of the music and distinct articulation of the words were irresistible. At no distant period Miss Sterling will rank among the first of our English vocalists. * * * She gave several recitations in a most exquisite manner; the simplicity and beauty of her execution being really touching, and the most effective of any soloist during the evening. Miss Sterling executed 'He was Despised,' in almost melting strains, the plaintive music and exquisite rendition producing absolute silence in the immense audience, and leaving the most profound impressions of admiration for the young and accomplished *artiste*."

This is solid praise from an English critic for the new American star. Miss Sterling is under many obligations for her advancement, during her sojourn in Europe, to Miss Elizabeth Philp, the celebrated English musical composer who accompanied Miss Sterling to Paris and entertains the greatest admiration for her talents, and prophecies for her future the grandest triumphs in the musical world. Miss Philp is, we are pleased to learn, the sister of our esteemed citizen, Franklin Philp, Esq., of the firm of Philp & Solomons. Miss Sterling is a native of New York.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A Convention of all Those Interested Proposed.

From the Shreveport Southwestern.]

Apart from, and above all questions of the day, in its relation to Southern interests—a Chimborazo, so to speak, in its importance and towering elevation—is the construction of a Southern Pacific Railroad; the construction, we mean, of a railway from a convenient point in Texas—to connect with the Mississippi river—to a convenient point or points on the Pacific coast, traversing a line of latitude below the snow barriers, which obstruct the free communication of more northern lines. In our advocacy of this great national enterprise, we have used the term Southern Pacific in contradistinction to the routes now under construction in the Northwestern States, and not as synonymous with the old, so-called, Southern Pacific road, identified in the past with the names of Stevenson, Fowlkes, Thompson, Walker and Todd, as its chief representative men, and known to fame (as far as it is known at all) by its magnificent designs, its speculative manipulations and its splendid failures. That enterprise, inaugurated by these men, is dead and buried. To exhume its remains would be but unwisely to scatter before the winds the effluvia of the grave. Its affairs are in different hands now. It is not even a local enterprise, so far as we know anything of its condition and affairs. In the employment of the term international, we have sought only to convey the same idea as expressed in the term Southern Pacific, and without reference to the route of that name. There are so many Pacific routes, old and new, that it is difficult to define an entirely new and substantive project, looking to a connection with the Pacific, in popular articles, without the use of terms that might indicate some confusion of ideas. What we desire to advocate is, an agreement among all routes in interest, upon the initial point of a trunk line or lines, and co-operative effort of all to secure Congressional aid. We foresaw, what the indications now more strongly foreshadow, the prejudice likely to result from the numerous stock-jobbing interests, competing in the lobby of Congress. We believed, as we now believe, these rival beggars would bring odium on a national enterprise. We believed, and now believe, that Gen. Grant is an honest man, and could not be inveigled in the meshes of these lobby influences; that, on the contrary, he would look upon their grand enterprises as so many schemes to plunder the Government. We therefore made our suggestion of an initial point, in the vain hope that the representatives of the various routes, (known to be at Washington), would take heed in time, and not provoke an unfriendly feeling on the part of the new administration.

We do not desire to discuss the merits of different routes. At least two good routes offer themselves for adoption—the old Southern Pacific and the International routes—either would suit us, and we would be glad to have both lines. What we desire to see is, that all the proposed routes, from St. Louis, Cairo, Fort Smith, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans and Galveston, should converge upon some point in Texas, and that from this point one or two routes should be adopted to the Pacific coast, and that Congress should extend its aid. And the best plan to secure these objects, and to lift a great national enterprise above the prejudices and corruptions of the lobby, and to plant it firm on its feet before Congress and the country—to stand or fall upon its own merits—is a general convention of all parties, or routes, in interest. We would suggest, then, the first Monday in May as the time and Memphis as the place of holding this convention. What says the press? What say the railroad men and the capitalists of St. Louis, Cairo, Fort Smith, Cincinnati, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, Louisville, etc., etc.?

THE COUNTRY SWELL.

The Modern English Bumpkin as a Flirt.

From the London Review.]

At certain seasons of the year, when the crops are gathered in and there is a lull in the business of the farm, a curious style of young man may be noticed pervading the music halls and livelier theaters of London. He wears clothes of a provincial cut, and adopts an air of supreme knowingness, and, with an evident anxiety to appear at home in Fleet street, succeeds in displaying turns and graces which altogether belong to the country. His stay in town is limited. He has but few friends there, and after a short time even comic songs begin to weary him, and the charms of the ballet fascinate him no longer. Still, however, he remains sufficiently long in the metropolis to catch up scraps for the decoration of his talk and of his manners in his native place. He is not in the county set, although he goes regularly to the county ball. His family are of a middle class; his father was a yeoman, and is not even reconciled to the position assumed by his son, on account of an uneasy feeling that his son has no right to it. Our friend is the flirting farmer. He is, of course, a dandy, after his own notion of the part. His views on the point tend toward very tight and horsey garments and low crowned hats. His healthy, handsome and vacuous countenance is invariably fringed with a border of whiskers, and of late years he no more hesitates about a mustache than would an officer in the blues. Although he knows his business often thoroughly, it is his way at times to seem as ignorant of it as any club swell is in reality of most things. With his sisters he is grandiose and stupid; with the sisters of his friends it is at once his pleasure and his duty, so to speak, to flirt.

THE NEGRO CONVENTION AT WASHINGTON.

The Opinion of One of the Delegates—The Future of the Race.

Washington Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The colored Convention now in session here is well worth attending. It is a dignified body of earnest men, and so far as intellect goes, compares favorably with white assemblies of a like sort. The speakers are clear, forcible, and in some instances eloquent, while the body of the Convention is attentive and well-behaved.

I had a long talk with a Southern delegate who gave some startling facts—at least to me—concerning his race. He had been a slave in his youth; escaped long before the war, in which he had taken an active part, and had picked up, one way and another, a very good education. I asked him if he thought his people would vote the Democratic ticket at the South if the masters were disfranchised.

"I think not, sir," he replied, "they are well organized and getting better enlightened every day."

"But the poor whites always voted for the masters, and I believe," I continued, "that there is more affection for the master on the part of the colored man than there ever was on the part of the poor white."

"That is very true. But then the right of suffrage is a precious privilege to the black man more than it ever was to the poor white. He treasures it up with almost religious veneration, and will be careful to consult with his friends, and bestow his vote where it is best for himself and his country."

"You say they are learning rapidly?"

"Yes. There are two things a colored man seeks for, above all others, at the South. The one is to read, and the other to own the land he cultivates. You'd be astonished to see men, after working hard all day, walk five and six miles to a night school."

"Is it not the novelty of the affair, that will wear off after a while?"

"I think not, sir. Of course there is some falling off; but this sort of thing has gone on for some time, now, and at this time the colored people are better educated at the South than the whites are."

"You have a right, then, to anticipate a bright future for your race."

My friend paused a moment, and then said sadly:

"No, sir; I have no bright anticipations. In a few generations the colored races of America will have disappeared. We have taken the vices with the virtues of the stronger race, and they are fatal to us."

"I don't clearly understand you."

"Well, sir, it is generally believed that the black race is a hardy race. This is not so. The average duration of life, under the whip, on the plantations, was only ten years. The supply was kept up by the master's care in breeding—it being his interest. Now, this is not the case, and while the mortality continues, through dissipation, the increase through population has fallen off painfully. On plantations, and in neighborhoods where, before the war, children swarmed, almost, you scarcely find one now."

"Why, how do you account for that? What becomes of the children?"

"The mothers have learned from New England how to kill them. You know, sir, that New England is dying out from a lack of Yankees, and the poor colored people have not been slow to learn. But while the whites receive a fresh supply from immigration, the colored race has none."

KANKAKEE MOLLIE.

An Irrepressible Woman—How Kankakee Got Rid of Her—Poor Cheyenne!

From the Kankakee Gazette.]

Everybody in Kankakee knows Mollie. To those of our readers who are so unfortunately circumstanced as to be compelled to live away from Kankakee, we will say that Mollie had no other name. She never had a father or mother, nor brother or sister that anybody ever knew of. She never had a home outside the county jail. She was brought here in 1861 from New York. She never knew what a school was; she never heard a sermon; she never was inside a church; she never heard of a Sunday School; she never heard a kind word spoken; she never was sober a moment when she could get whisky, and she could always get whisky when she could get out of jail; and she was always out of jail when she made so much disturbance that the jailer could not keep her in, and she was always in jail when she made so much disturbance out that she could not be endured. She was a Republican by profession, and a Democrat by instinct. She swore the most terrible oaths with greater volubility than could be done by any person who lived outside of Chicago. She talked the vilest, and sang the worst songs, she was filthy as the lowest, and slept out doors more nights, and in doors fewer nights than any other being who ever lived. When it rained the fastest and froze the deepest, Mollie would get the drunkest, and was then the happiest. She would have been an excellent subject for the State Social Science Convention to have operated the social evil out of her, for she had a great deal of it. The police feared her; the police court detested her; the common council made ungallant remarks when they audited bills marked "Diet for Mollie in County Jail," and these bills they audited at every meeting; and the jailer was known on several occasions to make use of downright profane language when he saw the police and the irrepressible Mollie marching, arm in arm, up to the jail door. What she lived for nobody knew. That she would not die everybody knew.

"So wicked, so young, so mouldering away,
Like the dog in the story, 'each day has its day.'
That death in its ravages was passing her o'er,
Supposing, no doubt, he had killed her before."

But he had not, and Mollie still lived a wonderful instance of the perverseness of woman refusing to do that which everybody thought she ought to do—die.

Mollie was not the only wicked person in this city. There was a "Jim," an aboriginal of Momence, of whom but little is known here; but, unless nature lies in Jim's face, head and general make-up, he was worse, wickeder and lower than Mollie. He made the acquaintance of Mollie in jail, while confined on a charge of stealing nine drinks of whisky from an alderman in Momence. That they courted is true; whether they loved or not is not known. She begged to be released from jail, and promised to marry and emigrate to Cheyenne. The Common Council voted Mollie a new dress, and the happy couple $60 to pay their fare on their matrimonial trip.

They repaired to the office of the police court. The police magistrate has an original way of doing things. They said they wished to be married. The magistrate, with uplifted hand, said:

"Jim, you do agree to take Mollie, and live with her, and go to Cheyenne with her, and stay with her regardless of law and consequences?" "Yes."

"Mollie, you do agree to take Jim, and live with him, and go to Cheyenne with him, and stay with him, regardless of law and consequences?" "Yes."

"Then I give you these two railroad tickets, and order you to stay there until the vigilance committee hang you both. Amen."

And Mollie and Jim took their departure.

HARDWARE.

ALLISON BROS.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
HARDWARE,
GUNS, CUTLERY, ETC.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

E. Carver & Co.'s Improved Cotton Gins,
MacNeale & Urban's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,
Tennessee Charcoal and Kentucky Iron,

270 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, : : : : : TENN.
de8 6m

GROCERS.

G. W. GRIFFIN. W. H. VANDIVER, Late of West Point, Miss.

GRIFFIN & VANDIVER,
GROCERS,
GENERAL PRODUCE
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
—AND DEALERS IN—
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,
207 Main Street,
MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.

☞ Consignments of Country Produce solicited. ja15

J. P. COFFIN, CHAS. COFFIN, Late with Toof, Phillips & Co., HECTOR COFFIN.

COFFIN BROS.,
DEALERS IN
Choice Groceries,
392 Main Street,
(Gayoso Block,) MEMPHIS, TENN

JUST receiving, fresh assortments of all leading goods in their line.
New New Orleans Sugar,
New New Orleans Molasses and Syrup, and Golden Syrup.
Coffees—Rio, Laguayra, Java and Mocha.
Fresh supply of Teas.
Mackerel—Mess, No. 1 and No. 2; Smoked Salmon and Bloaters; Codfish, plain and dessicated.
Best Brands of Flour.
N. B.—Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city. de12

500 sacks Black Seed Oats.
500 bbls. Pinkeye Potatoes.
1500 bales choice Hay.
DENIE & CO.,
ja9 41 South Court Square.

Spicer & Sharpe,
354 MAIN STREET,
MAGEVNEY BLOCK.
CHOICE GROCERIES!

Receiving constantly Fresh Supplies
Yarmouth Bloaters—genuine;
Salmon, Codfish and Mess Mackerel;
New Currants, Raisins, Figs, Citron and Prunes;
Choice Coffees;
Choice Teas—a fresh supply.
ja15 SPICER & SHARPE

JUST RECEIVED BY
MEACHAM & TREADWELL
No. 9 Union Street,
Stonewall Block, - - Memphis, Tenn.

100 Hhds. Louisiana Sugars,
300 Bbls. and Half Bbls. Molasses,
300 Bags Rio Coffee,
15 Tons Beard's Button Ties,
Which, with their large assortment of Goods already in store, makes their stock one of the largest and most complete to be found in the city. They invite an examination, feeling confident their prices and goods will give satisfaction. To the trade they are prepared to offer extra inducements de4 tf

GENUINE HOLLANDS GENEVA
J.D.K. & Z.
JOHN DE KUYPER & SON
ROTTERDAM.
IMPORTED DIRECT BY
B. J. SEMMES & CO.
Irving Block, No. 254 Second Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

M. MAGEVNEY, Late of A. Vaccaro & Co. J. W. ROGAN, Late of A. J. Roach & Co.

MAGEVNEY & ROGAN,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
—AND DEALERS IN—
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.
320 FRONT STREET, - MEMPHIS, TENN.

COTTON—COMMISSION

F. W. IRVINE & CO.,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 278 Front Street, Up-Stairs
Over R. S. Taylor & Co.,
ja19 daw MEMPHIS, TENN.

J. W. DICKINSON. W. W. WILLIAMS. DR. R. F. DICKINSON.

DICKINSON, WILLIAMS & CO.,
(Successors to J. W. Dickinson & Bro.,)
COTTON FACTORS,
General Commission & Produce Merch'ts,
210 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn

☞ We have a Warehouse of our own, in which we will handle all Cotton consigned to us, and we guarantee there shall be no unnecessary loss in weight. Bagging and Rope furnished our customers. Usual commissions charged. All consignments by river insured, unless otherwise instructed. Liberal advances made on consignments sep4

C. C. PARTEE, Late Vernon, Partee & Clay. B. FRANK HARBERT. Memphis, Tenn,
Capt. J. S. CARUTHERS,
—WITH—
PARTEE & HARBERT,
Cotton and Tobacco Factors,
AND GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
No. 11 Union Street,
MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.

☞ Cash advances made on consignments. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished. sep1 3m

SPRAGUE, SOULE & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
BOSTON, MASS.,
REPRESENTED IN MEMPHIS BY
THOMAS TROUT & SONS,
208 Front Street.

☞ Liberal advances made on consignmen of Cotton to the above house; and, if desired, will be held as shipper may direct. sep1f 3m

JEWELRY, ETC.

NEW GOODS
—FOR THE—
HOLIDAYS!
No. 265,
Corner Main and Court.

Sterling Silver Wares,
Very Superior Watches,
Rich Jewelry and Diamonds,
Fine French Clocks,
(In Marble and Gold Bronze).

F. D. BARNUM & CO.,
(Successors to Pooley, Barnum & Co.,)
de6 1m s 265 MAIN STREET.

265 MAIN ST., COR. COURT.

F. D. BARNUM & CO.,
(Successors to Pooley, Barnum & Co.,)
JEWELERS,
HAVE IN STORE AN
UNEQUALED ASSORTMENT
—OF—
PLATED WARES
OF THE BEST
AMERICAN & ENGLISH MANUFACTURE
F. D. BARNUM & CO.,
265 Main Street.
de17 1m

NORFOLK, VA.

WM. A. PRINCE & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
25 and 27 Commerce Street.
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

☞ Liberal advances made on consignments to us, or our New York or Liverpool houses. sep18 6m

HIDES: ETC.

ASHBROOK & WHITE
(Successors to Geo. Phillier & Co.,)
DEALERS IN
FURS, DEER SKINS
—AND—
HIDES,
ADAMS STREET,
Bet. Front Row and Water Sts.,
North Side
CASH PAID FOR
HIDES FURS & DEER SKINS
de3 tf

CINCINNATI.

ESTABLISHED 1837.
PROCTER & GAMBLE
CINCINNATI.
SOAP, CANDLES OILS
Starch, Toilet Soaps, Refiners of Lard.

☞ Candles SOLD BY ACTUAL WEIGHT. Send for Price List. oct22 3m

E. O. HURD. BURCKHARDT & CO.
E. O. HURD & CO.,
Cotton Commission Merchants
No. 101 Sycamore Street, Cincinnati.
LIBERAL advances made on consignments, Orders for Goods solicited. sep6 1y

JOHN DUBOIS, JAS. S. AUGUR, W. H. WILLIAM
DUBOIS & AUGUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
PLANTATION SUPPLIES
47 Race Street, Cincinnati.
sep9 3m

HOTELS.

CAPT. JOHN T. SHIRLEY, Late of Memphis, Tenn. J. M. S. MCCORKLE Louisville, Ky.
NATIONAL HOTEL,
Cor. Fourth and Main Sts.,
LOUISVILLE, - - KENTUCKY

HAVING recently purchased the furniture and lease of the NATIONAL HOTEL—so long and favorably known—we would respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends and the traveling public.

The Hotel is located in the center of

TO THE PUBLIC

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY APPEAL, *one year*.....$10 00
WEEKLY APPEAL, *one year*.....2 50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1; *each subsequent insertion* 50 *cents per Square.*
Advertisements in Want or Rent column, 10 *cents per line each insertion.*
Monthly advertisements, $8 *for first and* $4 *for each additional square.*
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
Monthly advertisements inserted in the SUNDAY APPEAL *will be charged one-sixth additional.*
Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY *will be charged half of* DAILY *rates.*
Local Notices 20 *cents per line first insertion, and* 12½ *cents per line per month.*
All transient advertisements, not from regular advertisers, MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.
A Square is the space occupied by eight lines of solid nonpareil.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence, on Public Events, solicited from every part of the United States.
AINSLIE, KEATING & CO.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 23, 1869

NOTICE.

All the book accounts of J. S. C. HOGAN & Co., *and* ALBERT PIKE & Co., *former Proprietors of the* APPEAL, *have been placed in the hands of* A. MCCONNELL, *for collection. The accounts have been due for some time, and it is hoped parties indebted to the late firms will settle promptly, and thereby avoid litigation.*
AINSLIE, KEATING & Co.

THE Postal Committee of the House of Representatives have yet under consideration the recommendation of the Postmaster General to incorporate the Belgian system of postal-telegraphy with our postoffice system. A great mass of testimony as to the expediency and inexpediency of the step has been offered; and the presidents of the several telegraph lines throughout the country are making special efforts to defeat it. It is not thought possible, however, that a definite conclusion can be reached during this session.

WE learn that the friends of the Southern Pacific Railroad in the Senate have hopes of rushing that measure through both Houses of Congress before adjournment. They intend attaching it to the omnibus bill, and propose to rally to its support all those favorable to a Southern route, and who represent at the national capital the interests of Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cairo, Louisville, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans. WASHBURNE is the great opponent, but the odds are against him.

IT will be seen from the proceedings of the House of Representatives, that the character of Judge HOUK, of the Seventeenth Judicial District, is at stake before that body. He is charged by the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court of Campbell county with inefficiency, drunkenness, lewdness and atheism. This embraces nearly the whole calendar of crimes. Charged as they are by the neighbors of the Judge, these allegations are worthy the examination and investigation that Mr. AGEE calls for. For the sake of the judiciary this investigation should be speedy and searching; and if found guilty, HOUK should be made an example of.

SOME of our country exchanges bring the information that farmers are in many places preparing to plant heavily in cotton, and some to the exclusion of corn, wheat and vegetables. We hope this is not as general as is supposed. The experiences of the past year—the results of the diversified system then pursued—are too abundant, too patent to admit of doubt as to the proper course for the farmers of the South. To do right by themselves, and deal justly, they must make it their special care to raise first what of meat and bread they need, and in bounteous supply, and after that is done give their spare hours to the cultivation of cotton; which, as a surplus crop, must always command a price that will remunerate the planter.

WE have carefully read the editorial article from the *Avalanche* upon which a certain Mr. POSTON bases some legislative action in the House of Representatives, and think it anything but susceptible of the construction he puts upon it. The *Avalanche*, like the APPEAL, and other Democratic papers, very properly warned the Legislature, by the example of Arkansas, of the possibilities should the militia (as it has) be called out; but beyond that we do not think a word has been printed in that paper that could be construed or tortured into hostility to the State, or as countenancing or encouraging anything like resistance to her lawful authorities. We hope the Legislature will not take any farther action in this matter. To add prosecution or persecution of the press (as in this case) to their already ill-advised turning over of the State to Autocrat BROWNLOW will stamp them as equal to that madman in all his vagaries and insanities. The Legislature is strong, but not so much so as to successfully butt against the press.

BRIG.-GEN. COOPER, who is to command the militia called out by the Governor's Proclamation, in a conversation with a reporter of the Nashville *Banner*, assures the public that it will be disappointed if it expects the murders, arsons and rapes of Arkansas to be repeated by his men. He says the first regiment will be composed of picked white men, and that it will be his object to maintain the degree of discipline which characterizes the regular army. "There will be "no promiscuous foraging or depreda- "ting on citizens. The supplies will be "obtained in a fair and legitimate way. "Captains will not be permitted to act "as quartermasters or commissaries for "their companies, but such matters will "be embraced in departments properly "organized for that purpose." This is all very well, so far as Gen. COOPER is concerned. But former dearly-purchased experience teaches us that it will be impossible for him to compel the observance of such discipline among a command so widely scattered as it is proposed this regiment shall be. The best assurance we can have, and the only one that can be given with safety, that the scenes of Arkansas will not be repeated in Tennessee, is for the Governor to disband this militia, and disband Mr. COOPER with them, and compel the Sheriffs of the several counties to summon the law-abiding citizens for the suppression of the evils complained of. That is the only remedy that will not inflict cruelty and unnecessary expense upon the State.

THE following United States Senators were elected on Tuesday last: Missouri, Carl Schurz; Delaware, James A. Bayard to March 4, and Thomas A. Bayard, son of James A, six years; Maine, Hanibal Hamlin; Michigan, Hon. Z Chandler; Wisconsin, M. H. Carpenter; Pennsylvania, Hon. John Scott; Minnesota, Alex. Ramsey; Massachusetts, Charles Sumner; New York, Reuben E. Fenton. In Indiana there was a failure to elect.

COL. A. W. PUTNAM, an old and well known citizen of Nashville, died at his residence in that city on Wednesday after a long and painful illness. Deceased was educated for the bar, but abandoned its pursuit many years since. Possessed of a comfortable fortune, he devoted his leisure to literary pursuits, and was one of the founders, and at one time the President of the Tennessee Historical Society. He was also the author of a work entitled "The History of Middle Tennessee," evincing considerable research among the facts and traditions connected with the early settlement of this region. In this department Col. PUTNAM was an enthusiast, and his labors were abundant. He was a descendant of ISRAEL PUTNAM, of revolutionary fame, and connected by marriage with the stalwart pioneers who laid the foundations of this State.

A special dispatch from London, dated the 16th inst., informs the American public that Mr. CHARLES DICKENS on that day published a card denying the story and scandals in circulation among the press of the United States, in reference to the recent death, in Chicago, of his brother's supposed widow. While the dispatch does not in any way refer to the lady, now deceased, who here bore the DICKENS name, and whose position toward Mr. DICKENS' brother has already been explained to the public, it emphatically gives us to understand that the widow of the late DICKENS is still alive and well, and that the illustrious CHARLES is trustee of her estate under settlement. What will the Chicago papers do now?

By reference to the proceedings of that august, pure, patriotic, incorruptible, honest and learned body ycleept the Legislature of the State of Tennessee, it will be seen that they have tabled a resolution to abolish the office of Receiver of railroads. This action is just what we expected. Since the appointment of Receivers to certain railroads their indebtedness to the State has increased over $2,000,000. The Northwestern Road alone has been managed so wisely by its Receiver that it has augmented its State indebtedness nearly a million of dollars. Where has this money gone to? That the roads were paying roads, and did earn money, is easily proved. The earnings of the Northwestern Road, for the year 1867 (when only about eighty miles of it were in operation), were $286,454, and the expenses of running it were $202,000, leaving a net income of $81,454. The money has not been spent on improvements or keeping the road in repair. On the contrary it has been allowed to lapse into ruin and decay. "Receiver" is a good name—a happy name—for every benefit conferred by the office has been received by them. No wonder these Receivers want to hold on to their offices, and have spent their thousands in lobbying so freely during the past week or ten days. The case of the people of Tennessee vs. Receivers is decided for the defendant. So we go.

By Telegraph.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, January 22.—Gen. Grant is attending the session of the Peabody Educational Fund to-day. To-morrow he will give a reception to the citizens at Barnums Hotel.

FOREIGN.

BRUSSELS, January 22.—Leopold Ferdinand, Prince Royal of Belgium, died yesterday, aged ten years.

PARIS, January 22.—The Conference has selected M. Wolwoski to convey the protocol to Athens, and he has been instructed to wait five days for the answer of the Greek government.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 22.—A caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature was held this morning, at which Cumback's name was withdrawn and D. S. Pratt, of Logansport, was nominated. The latter was elected in a joint convention at noon. The vote stood, Pratt 83; 83; Hendricks 60; absent and paired off 7.

FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, January 22.—No action was taken on the Senatorial election question to-day.

The Senate is considering the question of the eligibility of the late members.

The House has passed a bill repealing the act authorizing the Governor to appoint detective police throughout the State.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, January 22.—Gen. Sherman has been quite ill for several days past.

E. Wise, a photographer of Hannibal, Mo., was arrested to-day for manufacturing counterfeit postal currency. He had in considerable quantity of currency, and presses, ink, etc., were found in his establishment.

HAVANA.

HAVANA, December 22.—The Government has seized the steamer Jeis from Hermonas on suspicion of carrying rebel supplies.

Much annoyance is being created by the strict observance of the passport system. Passengers from the United States are detained five hours on the steamer before landing, and no departures are allowed without passports.

The insurgents have been repulsed in an attempt to burn Manzanillo.

CANADA.

TORONTO, January 22.—The Wheelan case was up to-day before the Full Court of Errors and Appeals, and the Judges stood 4 to 6 against granting a new trial. The prisoner's counsel applied for leave to appeal to the Privy Council of England, and after a consultation the court decided that it had no right or power to grant the leave, and the prisoner was ordered to be sent to Ottowa jail, and so far as the Canadian courts are concerned the law will take its course, and if a reprieve is not granted, Wheelan will be executed on the 11th of February.

RIVER DU LOUPE, January 22.—The Merchants' Hotel at this place was destroyed by fire this morning. Three of our merchants and a Mr. Wallace, a civil engineer, were burned to death, and a number of others injured.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—At the session of the American Branch of the Universal Peace Union to-day, a resolution was passed that all ideas of punishment should be done away with, as being at war with the law of Love. The President stated that Hester Vaughan would not be executed, but would be sent home to England.

The Tobacco convention has appointed an executive committee to present to Congress their views upon the taxes on tobacco.

The Reconstruction Committee held a meeting this morning, which was addressed by Col. P. Baldwin, of Virginia, on the subject of the restoration of that State, and in advocacy of the views presented by the Virginia Committee of seven.

The following persons were nominated to the Senate to-day: James J. Stewart, of Missouri, as Minister at Constantinople; S. Waters, of Tennessee, as Minister Resident at Ecuador.

The Judges of the Supreme Court were engaged to-day in the consideration of important questions, including that involving the constitutionality of the legal tender act.

SYNOPSIS OF REPORT OF THE OFFICERS OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, AS AN ARGUMENT AGAINST THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH PROJECT.

Mr. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, laid before the House Committee on Postal affairs, a paper on the proposed union of the Telegraph Postal System, which presents a thorough and exhaustive statement of the present condition of the electric telegraph in Europe and America. The Company has evidently taken great pains upon the subject, and the facts presented, therefore, possess more than ordinary interest and value. The statistics show that there is a larger number of telegraph offices, in proportion to the population in this country, than in any other country in the world, while in Europe there is but one telegraph office for every 47,651 of its inhabitants, in the United States, there is one for every 749. The total number of telegrams transmitted in Europe, per annum, according to the official statement, is 15,903,000, at an expense of $15,226,000; the average cost was 81c. per message. The Western Union Telegraph Company transmits 10,987,000 telegrams per annum, at a cost of $5,525,000, being an average cost of 57c. per message. The European statistics include the government and the international and transient messages, and these present a larger number of telegrams than are actually transmitted, as the same message is often sent in several countries, while those of the Western Union Telegraph Company are counted but once, although they may traverse thousands of miles in reaching their destination, and, making the proper allowance for the duplication in counting in Europe, the actual number of dispatches sent was 14,012,000 at an average cost of 51 each. In no country in Europe is the telegraphic administration connected with the postoffice. In France and Spain the telegraph lines are under the control of the Minister of the Interior, and in Russia, Prussia and Italy they belong to the Minister of Public Works. In Belgium the telegraph, railways and postoffices form a general division under the Minister of Public Works, but are kept distinct. In Austria the administration of the Telegraph and Postoffice Departments were at one time united, but it was found expedient to separate them. In Switzerland the telegraphic organization is nearly the same as in Prussia, and the postoffices, consular offices and private establishments supply the elements of an auxiliary staff; but all the persons employed in the transmission of telegrams depend on the administration of the telegraph for their compensation; and in the annual budget an appropriation is made for that service distinct from the postoffices. An effort was made in France, in 1861, to consolidate the postal and telegraph services, but owing to the strong opposition evinced on the part of the chief functionary of both services to such an amalgamation, it was relinquished; and it was not until several years after the introduction of the electric telegraph in America, that it was opened to the people by any European government; and even in France the electric telegraph was established as late as 1851, and its spread throughout the empire was exceedingly slow. The semaphore, a defective and inefficient system of carrying intelligence by the exhibition of signals, was still in use, and notwithstanding the manifest advantages of the electric telegraph, the government long refused to employ it.

The extent of line and wire belonging to the Western Union Telegraph Company is now more than twice that of France, three times greater than that of Prussia, and equals the aggregate system of Austria, Prussia and the lesser German states, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland, and it is increasing in a larger ratio than any European system. The Western Union Telegraph Company has added to its lines, during the year 1868, more than 3000 miles of wire—as much as the entire system of Belgium, and in no country in the world is there so vast a system of lines under one control as in this; and in no country is the business done in a greater and more economical manner, and there ever been so earnest an endeavor made to serve the people faithfully and satisfactorily.

The cost of the construction of the telegraph line in Great Britain and Ireland is $10,629 71 per mile, and on this basis the value of the lines belonging to the Western Union Telegraph Company is $51,106,073 60. The Western Union Telegraph Company has 5881 telegraph offices, 56,760 miles of line, 97,416 miles of wire, 265 submarine cables, and 6229 skilled persons in its employ. The assertion that the telegraph facilities are better in those countries where it is under Government control than in those where it is left to private enterprise, is shown only by the official statistics to be entirely erroneous. In Continental Europe, where the telegraph is under Government control, there are but 4967 offices for a population of over 250,000,000, while Great Britain, the Dominion of Canada and the United States, where the telegraph has hitherto been left to the control of the people, furnish 6 69 telegraph offices for a population of 64,000,000. The number of telegrams transmitted per annum in Continental Europe is only 12,486,000, while there were sent by the people of the three countries where it has been hitherto free from Government monopoly 1,87,1,000. The tariff of charges averag $1 09 in Continental Europe, counting the messages actually transmitted, while in the countries where the people manage the business, it averages but 57 cents. Private enterprise laid the submarine cable through the Persian gulf and the Mediterranean sea, across the gulf of St. Lawrence, the Norwegian fiord, the Straits of Florida, the English channel, the North sea, the German and the Atlantic ocean. It is a suggestive fact that the amount of news furnished by the Western Union Telegraph Company to the press of the United States for an aggregate sum of $321,549 per annum, is considerably greater than the entire telegraphic correspondence of Continental Europe, for which those Governments receive $11,307,252. The average cost of Continental telegrams has been stated at $1 09, while the average cost of press telegrams in the United States, under our co-operative system, is but three and a half cents. The bill introduced by Mr. Washburne, for the establishment of government lines, provides for a general tariff of one cent per word, with an additional charge of three cents for delivery, and stipulates that a reduction of not more than fifty per cent. shall be made for press reports. This rule would increase the average cost of news for the press of the United States more than three hundred per cent.; and thus if this plan be adopted, the newspapers would be compelled to pay an extra tax of $1,000,000 a year for the privileges they now enjoy. It is shown that the highest American rates are lower than the lowest European rates, and that the lowest American rates are lower than the lowest foreign rates. And in order that a fair comparison may be made between the American and European systems of telegraphing, so far as the rate of charges is concerned, this company presents a list of sixty of the principal stations in Europe, and the same number in the United States, with the tariffs and distances on an air line from London and New York, respectfully, by which it appears that the rates from London are more than twice as much on an average for the same distance as those from New York. In Belgium one message is sent to each seven persons; in Great Britain one to each five; and in the United States one to each two and a half. The per centum of telegrams to letters is in Great Britain 1 to 20, in Switzerland 1 to 9, in Belgium 1 to 8 and in the United States 1 to 22. The proposition of Mr. Hubbard to deliver telegrams by the letter carriers is shown to be impracticable, as there are only forty-six places where the Post Office department has established the free delivery of letters out of a total of 29,000 post offices in the United States. The amount of business done upon a wire in a given time, is vastly greater in this country than in any other. In Europe there are nearly three times as many miles of wire as there are in this country, and yet the wires in the United States transmit more telegraph matter per annum than all the lines of Europe combined. This singular fact is explained by the superior character and ability of our operating staff, and the more reliable construction of our lines. It is worthy of mention that while the rates for telegraphing in the United States does not average much more than half as much as the European charges for the same distances, yet the cost for labor and material is nearly three times as great here as in Europe. The average price of labor, including professional, domestic, commercial, agricultural and industrial, is three dollars and sixteen cents, while on the continent of Europe the average is considerably less. Letter carriers in Europe receive seventy-four cents per day, and in the United States two dollars and eighteen cents. The number of letter carriers employed in the British Post Office Department for the year 1868 was 11,469 and the total expenditures for the same $2,604,070, being an average of $224 16 per annum for each man. The number of letter carriers employed for the Postoffice Department of the United States for the year 1868 was 765, and the total expenditures for the same $589,236—being an average of $68,277 for each man. The British postoffice delivered 705,000,000 letters for the year 1868, while the United States postoffice delivered 58,000,000. The assertion that the consolidation of the telegraph lines in the United States has caused an increase in the rates of telegraphing is not true, in no instance has the tariff been increased since the consolidation. On the contrary, there has been a steady decrease in the rates. On more than 1000 stations they have been lowered; and this course is still being rapidly continued. The National Telegraph Company is now preparing a new tariff of rates based upon air line distances between all stations, which will still further simplify and cheapen the telegraph. The policy and practice of this Company favor a reduction of the rates of telegraphing as rapidly as the necessary expenses of the service will admit. And it offers, if the Government will abolish its tax on the receipts from telegrams, to lower its rates until the reduction upon the gross amount of business done shall be twice as much as the tax remitted. This would lessen the rates of telegraphing nearly ten per cent., and would be a far better plan for furnishing cheaper telegraph facilities to the people than the construction and operation of Government lines at the expense of the National Treasury, not to mention the creation of a new army of office holders to operate the Government lines in Great Britain where there are 2151 telegraph stations, seventy-six per cent. of the entire receipts are taken in at eighteen stations, fifteen per cent. at eighty-one stations and only nine per cent. received at the eighteen stations—one half of that whole per centage—was received in London, and one-quarter from two other cities. In France three departments collect 4,178,332 out of a total of 7,707,593 francs per annum. Of this amount Paris collects 2,9,475 francs, being more than one-third of the total receipts of the whole empire. The Western Union Telegraph Company derives its revenue, in a similar manner. From 136 offices it receives seventy-five per cent., and from 3195 offices twenty five per cent.

Mr. Hubbard's bill to incorporate the United States Postal Telegraph Company, and establish a postal telegraph system, provides for the establishment of telegraph lines to all cities and villages of 5000 inhabitants and over in the United States. Were this scheme to be adopted, and the Government thus enter into a partnership with the new company in the telegraph business, in accordance with the terms of the bill, what is to become of the smaller towns. According to the census of 1860, there are only 316 cities and villages in the United States having the 5000 inhabitants necessary to entitle them to an office under the postal system.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, January 22.

HOUSE.

Mr. Poland, from the Committee on a Revision of the Laws, made a report in reference to the extension of the forty per cent. clause in the banking law, and to the printing of notices in bankruptcy, which was ordered to be printed and re-submitted.

Mr. Griswold introduced a bill to diminish the fluctuations in gold, and to provide for a return to specie payments, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed. The bill proposes the issue of gold notes by the Government, redeemable in coin, and receivable for all Government dues, not to exceed $350,000,000. The amount of gold in the treasury above that required for three months' interest on the public debt is to be used in redeeming greenbacks at the average gold value.

Mr. Dawes, from the Committee of Conference on the bill in relation to taking testimony in contested elections, made a report which was agreed to, and the House resumed the consideration of the bill granting land to the Denver Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company, and after considerable discussion the subject went over for to-day.

The Speaker gave notice that to-morrow Mr. Boutwell would call up his proposed amendments to the Constitution in respect to suffrage, and the bills on that subject for debate during the day.

The death of Hinds, a member from Arkansas, who was assassinated in that State during the recess of Congress, was announced by Elliott, of Arkansas, and after several eulogies upon the deceased by the members of the Arkansas delegation, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

The President *pro tem.* presented the credentials of James A. Bayard and Thomas F. Bayard, as Senators elect from Delaware.

Prof. Agassiz was re-appointed Regent of the Smithsonian Institute.

Mr. Howard, from the Pacific Railroad Committee, reported a joint resolution reserving $3900 per mile from the Union Pacific Railroad and branches, until the present Commissioners have reported upon the condition of these roads. Tabled.

The consideration of the air-line railroad from Washington to New York was resumed, and Mr. Doolittle spoke in opposition.

Mr. Conkling, from the conference committee in regard to the amendment to the bill to prescribe the mode of obtaining evidence in contested election cases, reported that they had agreed to it in a form authorizing Registers in Bankruptcy and Notaries Public to take such evidence, and after some discussion the report was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 22.—The steamer South America brings Rio Janeiro dates to the 23d of December. The *Times* says that on the 5th ult. Caxics performed a flank movement, by which he threw a force of 20,000 allies above Viletta, and the battle near Augustura ensued, which resulted in driving the Paraguayans out of their works, who were defending that place, and large captures. The allies also suffered severely, but operations were immediately continued, and the attack on Viletta was made on the 11th, and the Paraguayans were again routed and only 200 men escaped, and the capture of war material was large. The allies then occupied Viletta, and their fleet is reported on its way to Ascension.

The jury in the case of Blaisdell, Eckle and McLaren, who have been on trial in the United States Circuit Court for the past few days, on the charge of defrauding the internal revenue, this evening rendered a verdict of guilty, and the prisoners were remanded for sentence.

The *Times* reports that Mr. Seward has lately been arranging his affairs for an extended tour of travel, which he proposes to begin on the expiration of his office. The journey will be across the continent to California, and thence through the Republics of South America.

The brig Hannibal, from Boston, which has arrived at Liverpool, reports that she spoke the bark America, from Bremen for Boston, with thirty-eight of the shipwrecked crew and passengers of the Virginia.

Seven Italian counterfeiters were arrested to-day on Day street, and $25,000 in counterfeit greenback currency and fifty cent stamps, etc., were found on the premises, including $2000 in $2 bills on the Rhode Island National Bank.

The *Herald's* Havana special of yesterday says the revolutionary leaders having decided to move West, deceived Count Volmezeda by opposing his march with a small force while their main body commenced to move towards this city.

It is reported that the Government has received a dispatch stating that the rebel Gen. Quezada, with a large force, has arrived in the vicinity of Villa Clara, and steamers have been engaged to bring back the forces of Count Volmezada.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

CAIRO, January 22.—Up, H. S. Turner, 6 a.m.; Lake Erie No. 3, 11 a.m.; Darling, 11 p.m. Down, Greyhound, 9 a.m.; Pauline Carroll, 1 p.m.; Rubicon, 3 p.m. River stationary. Clear and pleasant.

ST. LOUIS, January 22.—Arrived, Last Chance. River falling steadily to night, with plenty of water to all points. Weather clear and warm.

LOUISVILLE, January 22.—Arrived, A. J. Baker, from New Orleans. Departed, R. C. Gray and Liberty No. 4 for Pittsburg, and Nick Longworth for New Orleans.

The river is falling, with ten feet two inches in the canal. Weather clear and mild.

NEW ORLEANS, January 22.—Departed, America for St. Louis.

CINCINNATI, January 22.—Arrived, P. W. Strader, Robert Burns, Cheyenne and Clifton.

The river is falling with 27½ feet in the channel.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 22.—Cotton less active; sales 2600 bales; uplands 28½c. Superfine flour $5 65@6 25. Western Whisky $1 01. Rice and Coffee quiet. New Orleans Sugar 11½c. New Orleans Molasses 74@75c. Corn Bread 69c.

Dry Goods—Heavy brown sheetings 18½c. Printing cloths held at 9½c. Best makes of prints 17½@18½c. Pacific lawns 18c. Colored alpacas 25c. Imported carpets advanced 10c per yard. Hartford 3 ply reduced 15c per yard.

Money—Financial situation to day shows a marked improvement. Money is easy at 6@7 per cent. on call. The indications are that the progress of the "lock-up" of greenbacks has been abandoned, and those parties of the "bear" side were free buyers and the "bull" element has been strengthened by the new accessions. Gold operators are puzzled as to what campaign leaves the field clear for another upward movement. Sterling is firmer, the supply of cotton and produce being light. Prime Bankers 9@9¼. Gold quiet but firm; opened at 35⅞, advanced to 36⅛, and closed at 35⅞. The clearances at the Gold Exchange Bank were $3,000,000. Governments active and firm. State bonds opened lower on Tennessee, but closed firm; Old 67¼; New 68¼@68½.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 22.—Cotton receipts to-day 6343 bales; exports 80 9 bales; week's receipts 28,710 bales; exports, foreign, 14,725 bales, coastwise 14,442 bales; stock 139,781 bales; sales to-day 3500 bales; week's sales 23,300 bales. The market opened active and advanced ¼@⅛c, but relapsed and closed dull at yesterday's rates; middlings 28½c. Gold 36⅝. Sterling 98. Commercial 47½. New York sight ½ discount. Flour firmer, superfine 86 75@9 00; XX $7 25; XXX $7 50@8. Corn scarce, white and yellow 88c. Oats firmer, 67@70c. Bran higher, $1 15. Hay quiet, prime $24. Pork firmer, held at $31 50. Bacon firm; shoulders 15½c; sides 18½@19c. Lard in active demand; tierces 20½c; kegs 21½c. Sugar active; common 10½@10¾c; prime 12¾@13c; yellow clarified 14¼c. Molasses active; common 60@64c; prime 67@69c; choice 70@72c. Western rectified Whisky 91c@$1 05. Coffee firm; fair 14½@15¾c; prime 16½@17¼c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 22.—Tobacco sales 94 hhds; lugs to cutting leaf $3@5 50. Cotton 26¼c. Pork $30. Lard 20c. Bulk shoulders 13¾@13¾c; sides 16¼@16½c. Bacon shoulders 14½c; sides 17¾@18c, all packed. Superfine flour $5 50@6. Wheat $1 75@1 85. Oats 62@65c. Corn 65@66c. Rye $1 45. Whisky 81.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 22.—Family flour $7 65@7 75. Wheat $1 70@1 75. Corn 64@66c. Oats unchanged. Cotton held at 29c. Whisky 93c. Pork $30. Bulk shoulders 13¾@13½; sides 15@16¼c. Bacon shoulders 16c; sides 17¾@17¾c; hams 18@18½c. Lard 19@19¼c. Butter 35@38c. Eggs 22@23c. Cheese 19¼@22c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, January 22.—Tobacco steady. Superfine flour $5 lower; other grades unchanged. Wheat nominal. Corn 70@72c. Oats 60@62c. Pork $30@30 25. Bulk shoulders 13c; sides 15¾@16¼c; hams 17½c. Bacon shoulders 14@15¼c; sides 17¾@18c. Whisky 95c.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, January 22.—Consols closed at 93¼. U. S. 5-20 bonds at 75¾.

FRANKFORT, January 22.—United States 5-20's closed firm at 79¾@79¾.

PARIS, January 22.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes 70f 25c.

LIVERPOOL, January 22.—Cotton sales of the week 87,000 bales; for export 13,000; to speculators 18,000; stock 279,000 bales, of which 82,000 is American. The amount afloat for this port is 291,000 bales, including 130,000 American. The market to-day was active and higher; sales 15,000 bales; Uplands 11½@11¾d; Orleans 11¾@11¾d. The Manchester market is firm.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Furniture Removed and Repaired.

I HAVE Furniture Wagons always ready to remove families, or to send for and return furniture needing repairs of any sort. Leave orders at my store, 308 Second street.
ja23 OWEN SMITH, Undertaker.

HAILE'S

English and Classical School for Boys,

No. 303 Third Street.

THE Spring Session will open on MONDAY, January 25, 1869.
ja21 A. J. HAILE, Principal.

MEMPHIS FEMALE SEMINARY,

No. 109 Madison Street.

SPRING SESSION OPENS ON MONDAY, January 25, 1869.
ja22 MISS. ANNIE D. HAILE, Principal.

Mississippi Valley Navigation Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Directors and Stockholders of the Mississippi Valley Navigation Company, will be held and West will be held at the office of Baker & Forstall, No. 134 Common street, in the city of New Orleans, La., on THURSDAY, January 28, 1869, at 7 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.

JOHN R. WATKINS,
D. DEHAVEN,
NEWTON S. OTIS,
Attest: Directors.
NEWTON S. OTIS, Sec'y. ja23

CONSUMPTION CURED.

DR. GAUBERT, partner of Dr. Tichenor, of Canton, Miss., who made the recent celebrated discovery of a cure for Consumption, Bronchitis and Asthma, will be in Memphis on

Tuesday, 26th Day of January,

When all persons disposed to try this treatment can have an opportunity by applying to Dr. G., at the office of Dr. Wm. Hewitt, No. 227 Second street, in Adams Block.

Dr. G. will only remain in Memphis three days. ja23

GUANO! GUANO!

PERUVIAN, PHŒNIX AND MANIPULATED, at WHITE, KERR & ROOTES,
ja15 304 Main street.

AUCTION.

Chancery Sale

Of Valuable

Shelby County Farm Lands.

IN CHANCERY JACKSON, TENN.
Edward W. Hubbard, Ex'r of M. B. Eppes, dec'd, vs. Heirs and Creditors of M. B. Eppes, dec'd.

In pursuance to an order of sale made in the above cause, at August Term, 1868, I shall, on

Monday, 1st Day of February, 1869,

Offer for sale, in the city of Memphis, in front of the office of Royster, Trezevant & Co., 260 Main street, corner of Jefferson, a valuable tract of land, containing about 1100 acres, being a part of the B. Fenner 5000 acre tract, lying in the county of Shelby, Tenn., Range 6 and 7, Section 3 and 4, 11th Surveyor's District, lying on both sides of Loosa Hatchie river.

Said land will be divided into several tracts. Mr. John Brown will survey and plat the same, and will have a map at Messrs. Royster, Trezevant & Co.'s, where it may be seen, and who will give all information desired.

Sale between 1 and 4 o'clock.

TERMS OF SALE:

Ten per cent. Cash; balance in equal payments, at 12 and 24 months—bond and good security and a lien retained.

THOS. CLARK, C. and M.
J. L. H. Tomlin, Solicitor.
Jackson, January 1, 1869.

We direct the attention of purchasers of farm lands to the above important sale. The lands have been subdivided, and the plan can be had at our office. The very favorable terms of the sale and the superior quality of these lands, offer very great inducements for investments.

Royster, Trezevant & Co.,
ja21 AUCTIONEERS.

GEORGE H. MONSARRAT, JOHN C. LANIER

Monsarrat, Lanier & Co.,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

—AND—

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS

OFFICE AND SALESROOMS,

No. 276 Second St., Ayres Building,

de4 tf Memphis, Tennessee.

A. M. STODDARD & CO.,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

37 Union Street,

THE most commodious and centrally located Auction house in the city. oct9 tf

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A. VACCARO, B. VACCARO, A. B. VACCARO

A. VACCARO & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS,

ETC., ETC., ETC.,

324 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

nov28

WOLFE'S

Schiedam Schnapps.

THE above Medicinal Beverage is manufactured by the proprietor, at his distillery, in Schiedam, Holland, expressly for medicinal use.

It is now some twenty years since the proprietor first introduced it to the American public, and during that time he has received over three thousand letters from physicians, indorsing it as the purest liquor they have ever used in their practice.

It is made from barley of the finest quality, selected with great care from the products of the most celebrated grain-growing districts, is flavored with the essence of the aromatic juniper-berry of Italy, and is rectified by a peculiar process, which expels from the spirit every acrid particle.

As a means of preventing and correcting the disagreeable and often dangerous effect produced upon the stomach and bowels by a change of water—a visitation to which travelers, new settlers, and all unacclimated persons in the West, the South, and Southwest are peculiarly liable—the SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS will be found absolutely infallible; while in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstructions of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, stricture, dyspepsia and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases, with the name of the undersigned on the bottle and cork, and a fac-simile of his signature on the label. For sale by all respectable druggists and country merchants.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

Sole Manufacturer and Importer.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

MANSFIELD & HIGBEE,
sep11 eod2 **Agents, Memphis**

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

HARTFORD

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

—ON THE—

Thirty-first Day of December, 1868,

MADE TO THE

Comptroller of the State of Tennessee.

1. The name of this Company is the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

CAPITAL.

2. The amount of capital stock is.. $1,000,000 00
3. The amount of capital stock paid up is..... 1,000,000 00

ASSETS.

4. Cash on hand and in bank..... $124,691 79
Cash in hands of agents, and in course of transmission..... 124,082 39
Bills receivable for loans, secured by bond and mortgage, (first lien)..... 350,899 79
Real estate unencumbered..... 125,000 00
Rents and interest accrued, payable January 1, 1869..... 11,142 93
Stocks and bonds as per schedule filed with Comptroller of State, 1,502,682 82
$2,237,499 72

LIABILITIES.

5. Liabilities to banks or others, due or not due..... $.....
6. Losses adjusted and due..... .....
7. Losses either unadjusted, or in process of adjustment..... 124,880 89
8. Adjusted and not due..... .....
9. Losses in suspense, awaiting further proof..... .....
10. All other claims against the Company, dividends unpaid..... 32 00
$129,912 89

MISCELLANEOUS.

11. The greatest amount insured in any one risk is $30,000, except in special cases.
12. The amount insured in any one city, town or village, depends upon its size and how built.
13. The amount insured in any one block, depends as above.
14. Certified copy of the Charter of the Company, as filed heretofore.
15. General power of attorney for Agents to accept service of process previously filed.
GEORGE L. CHASE, President.
GEORGE M. COIT, Secretary.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } ss
Hartford county, }

January 7, 1869, personally appeared George L. Chase, President, and George M. Coit, Secretary of the aforesaid Fire Insurance Company, and made oath that the foregoing statement by them subscribed, is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of said Company, and exhibits, so far as can be ascertained at this date, its actual condition on the Thirty-first day of December, 1868.

Before me, GEO. SUMNER, Notary Public.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
Nashville, January 1, 1869. }

I, G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, located at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on Insurance Companies, and I further certify that Henry A. Littleton, agent of said company, has also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases:

Wherefore, said Aetna Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tenn.

[SEAL.] G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller of Tennessee.

H. A. LITTLETON,

AGENT,

No. 22 Madison Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : : TENN.
ja21

CONDITION

—OF THE—

ÆTNA

INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONN.

January 1, 1869.

CASH CAPITAL, - $3,000,000

ASSETS, at Market Value:

Cash on hand in Bank and in transit, - - -	$ 592,620 57
Real Estate (unincumber'd)	253,319 11
Bank Stock, - - -	1,397,330

Advertisements in this column Published at 10 cents per line, each insertion. The cheapest and most conspicuous advertising known to the newspaper world.

WANTS.

WANTED.—A situation as salesman in a good mercantile house, centrally located. References given. Address W, Appeal office. ja22

WANTED.—A WET NURSE—white or colored. Apply at this office. ja16

FOR RENT.

RARE CHANCE—HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—That is now clearing $100 per month. For particulars inquire at 44 Washington street, room No. 1. ja20

FRONT STREET STORE FOR RENT—Corner of Walker Alley, between Court and Jefferson Streets. Apply to J. J. ANDREWS, Commercial Hotel.
ja11

FOR RENT.—The LEFTWICH GARDEN, situated (4) four miles from Court Square, on Old Raleigh road, containing seventeen (17) acres in high state of cultivation, with a large orchard of select fruits, two comfortable cottage residences on the place, with all necessary out-houses, wells, cisterns, etc., and a large amount of noble land. The most complete market garden near the city. Apply to J. H. CASH, City Inspector. j8

ROOMS FOR RENT.—Offices and Rooms in the Postoffice and Library Buildings, N. E. corner Jefferson and Third streets. Inquire of THOS. WICKERSHAM, second floor, Postoffice Building. de22 1m

FOR RENT.—A Residence on Vance street, No. 488, opposite the St. Agnes Academy and the terminus of the street cars. Contains eight rooms besides kitchen and servants' room; two good cisterns, stable, fruit trees, etc. For terms apply to COALMAN BOYD, 208 Main street.
de6 tf

FOR RENT.—A Front Room in the house, No. 11 Jefferson street, suitable for cotton brokes, lawyers or doctor. It adjoins the editorial room of the Appeal. Inquire of JOHN AINSLIE, at the Appeal office. ja19

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A few Day Boarders wanted at 179 Second street. HENRY LAIRD.
ja10

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO OR VICINITY. 250 by 318 feet, with a fine residence and a cottage on Brinkley avenue. Also, two Brick Residences on Poplar street. For terms and particulars apply to or address KINZIE BROS., Real Estate Agents, No. 104 Madison street, Room No 2, Chicago, Ill. ja23

FOR SALE OR RENT.—My place, known as the CATHOLIC FARM, on the Old Raleigh road, four miles from Memphis, containing 110½ acres—75 acres cleared and creek bottom, very productive; comfortable Cottage with nine rooms, common out buildings, and an abundance of fine water. Possession given immediately. Also, a FARM on the Ohio river, containing 1000 acres—400 of it bottom land and cleared. Comfortable improvements. Just above Smithland.
ja21 S. C. SNYDER, M. D.

FOR SALE.—BERKSHIRE PIGS, two to three months old, pure stock, selected from the best stocks in Kentucky.
Address, E. E. SLADE & CO.,
ja19 Memphis, Tenn.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PREMIUM PICTURES TAKEN AT Y. DAY'S Photograph Gallery, 358 Main St. ja18

LOST--FOUND.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—On January 19, 1869, a BAY HORSE MULE, fourteen hands high, a dim scar on the left thigh about four inches long, and a very small head in proportion to his size. A reward of $15 to the finder, if delivered to D. H. Townsend, 254 Front street.
J. F. GRAY.
ja21 Roaring Falls, Shelby county, Tenn.

MEMPHIS APPEAL

Office---No. 13 Jefferson Street.

CITY MATTERS.

THERE were nine arrests in the First district yesterday.

CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS.—M. and A. C. Combs paid $25 to the police treasury on this charge yesterday morning.

INSTALLATION.—The officers elect of Kilwinning Lodge, F. A. M., were duly installed last night.

FRESH Savannah river Shad received daily per express, by Victor D. Fuchs, 41 Jefferson street.

ATTEND the great reduction sale at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

JOE LOCKE'S NEWS STAND, 236½ Main street, is well supplied with reading material, embracing every variety of daily, weekly and monthly papers, as well as magazines and periodicals. All the latest news can be obtained at his mammoth stand. †

THE FIRST MEN OF THE CITY.—Dr. Clopton has a special call home, and will leave the last of the week, and will not be here again this year. His patients of the city are bringing their friends in. He treats with perfect succes, *piles, fistula*, strictures, etc. †

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.—Just received one thousand overcoats from $6 to $10 each, at Walker Bros. & Co., 229 Main street, Clay Building. tf

Silks marked down at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

TIME.—A son of Mr. Edward Barind, for many years a citizen of this city, has succeeded in the perfection of his "American Perpetual Counting-House Calendar," to an extent that makes it an indispensable adjunct to any counting-room in the country. By it parties can tell the name of any day in the week from 1709 to the year 2044. It is the simplest and most elegant calendar that we have ever seen, and should be in the possession of every merchant in the city. Mr. Barind, Sr., is now in Memphis as the agent of his son, and for the sale of the calendar and the patent right for counties, towns and States.

WHEAT AND FARMER.—We learn from New Orleans that the members of the influential and popular Hancock Club of that city have determined to give a grand complimentary concert to these skillful and distinguished Tennessee musicians on the 3d of February, at Odd Fellows' Hall. Both artists will appear, and be assisted by the first amateur and professional musical talent of the Crescent City. This is a deserved compliment.

GENTLEMEN'S woolen undershirts and drawers at less than cost at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

Wanted--City and country people to know that we are offering our splendid Stock of Boots, Shoes and Hats at retail, at less than wholesale prices. Satisfy yourselves by looking.
J. T. HANDLAN & CO.
279 Main Street.
Goods not exactly in style less than cost. †

NICHOLSON PAVEMENT.—The contractors have finished all of the work of paving with the Nicholson pavement let to them in this city. The Chancery Court has decided the question of the property owners' liability in favor of the contractors. The contractors are required by the city to enforce the collection of this tax by suits against the property for its condemnation and sale; hence we shall expect all parties indebted to us for the pavement to come to our office and settle. If there are those who cannot pay the money, let them come up and say frankly what they can and will do, and we shall do what we can in accepting such terms as they may be able to offer us. T. E. BROWN & Co.
January 7, 1869.
Ledger and Post copy. †

LADIES, Misses and Childrens' wool hose at cost price at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

FATAL ACCIDENT.

The Careless Use of Fire-Arms Again.

A Woman Shot Dead.

The doggery of Lima & Chieppa, on the corner of Gayoso and D. Soto streets, was the scene, yesterday about noon, of a fatal accident, which is but another illustration of the danger of the careless handling of firearms pervading all classes of our society. A young negro girl, named Anna King, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a Colt's navy repeater, under the following somewhat curious circumstances: The proprietors of the bar-room have a pistol which they are in the habit of keeping behind the bar, loaded, for the protection of the house. In cleaning the shelf on which it was in the habit of lying, a day or two ago, it was taken down and placed on a barrel under the counter, where it was left. Yesterday morning the deceased came in and took a seat by the stove, and called for a drink, while drinking which a strolling musician came in and commenced playing an air. This naturally attracted a crowd of negroes, there being hundreds of them idle in the neighborhood, one of whom commenced dancing a jig, during the progress of which a pistol was discharged.

The explosion created an instantaneous scattering of the crowd on the floor, and one or two rushed to the point where smoke was seen to issue, to discover the cause of the shot. The girl, however, remained seated, and neither spoke nor changed her countenance.

The shot was found to have proceeded from the pistol on the barrel under the counter, which had been exploded in some unknown manner, the ball passing through the combing of the counter and ranging in the direction of the girl. On going to her, she was found stone dead, her brain oozing from a wound in the head just above the right ear. So sudden and instantaneous was death that the muscles of her face and hands were not altered in the slightest.

The Coroner was immediately notified, and an inquest held on the body, the Jury returning a verdict of accidental death, in accordance with the circumstances. It is supposed that the pistol had been left either cocked or on the half cock, and the shaking of the floor produced by the jig dance had jolted the catch out of the tumbler of the lock, thereby exploding it.

THE RAFFLE for the thoroughbred horse "Popcorn" will take place tonight at X-10 U-S saloon, corner Main and Exchange streets.

WHITE and gray blankets at greatly reduced prices at B. Lowenstein & Bros.†

GIVEN UP.—Hammond, who has been held by the police for six or eight weeks past, charged with murder committed in Arkansas, was delivered to the proper Arkansas officials yesterday.

BOUND OVER.—Dr. Daniel Reed, charged with embezzlement, was bound over by 'Squire Nelson yesterday, in the sum of one thousand dollars, to answer at the next term of the Criminal Court.

RUTTER.—The detectives and police have had a lively time the last day or two hunting up Mr. Rutter, who is "wanted" at Nashville. Up to last accounts he had not been found.

STRANGERS.—Every train that comes into our city comes loaded with strangers. Over two hundred arrived on Thursday night, a hundred and twenty of which went to one hotel—the Peabody.

MISCHIEVOUS.—Some evil disposed person or persons have been in the habit of mutilating the bills of the New Memphis theater. We hope the police will keep an eye out for them, and if they are caught they should be severely punished.

BUSY.—Front row and Main street were crowded a portion of the day yesterday, and the levee was like a beehive.

GENTLEMEN'S woolen undershirts and drawers at B. Lowenstein & Bros. at less than cost.

WE would direct the attention of our readers to an advertisement in another column of Kinzie Bros., real estate dealers. It is an extraordinary chance for persons desiring to buy or exchange for real estate in the city of Chicago or vicinity.

THE WEATHER.—More beautiful weather for January than we are having could not be wished. The skies are clear, the sun shines brightly and the thermometer ranges during the day from fifty to sixty-five. At half-past 2 o'clock yesterday it stood at 68 Fahr. in the shade.

STREET CLEANING.—We understand that no less than three ordinances, or resolutions, are prepared, and one or the other of them will be "shoved through" the Board at the next meeting, looking to a thorough cleaning of the streets. One of these ordinances *in prospective*, provides that the streets after being cleaned shall be swept every night. This is as it should be, and our Nicholson pavement will then be the benefit that it was intended to be.

ATTEND the great reduction sale at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

FURNITURE MOVED AND REPAIRED. It will be gratifying to our citizens to know that Mr. Owen Smith, our well known undertaker, has opened a house for the repairing and varnishing of furniture, and has likewise furniture wagons always ready for removing families, and for going for and returning furniture when repaired, so that parties needing his services will only have to leave their orders at 368 Second street, to have them attended to punctually by men of long experience in the business. Persons wishing their furniture repaired or moved can depend that it will be done carefully and at moderate rates. Mr. Smith still continues in the undertaking business at his old stand, 368 Second street, where he will attend promptly to all orders.

LOCAL MANUFACTURES.—As an evidence of what can be done in the way of home manufactures we were yesterday presented by Mr. Thomas M. Mosley, of Holly Springs, with a broom made by a negro man in his employ named Sam Kinkle. Mr. Mosley says that Sam can turn out two dozen such per day, and that a handsome profit can be made by selling them at $4 per dozen. At this price a profitable competition can be entered into with Northern broom manufacturers, as the best brooms, like these, sold in this market from the West or North, fetch as high as $5. We hope Mr. Mosley will continue a labor that may prove so profitable, and that may serve as the nucleus around which other manufactures may be established.

Cloaks and shawls at less than cost at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

JOE VERMEULEN, Esq., champion of Illinois, can be found at the Overton Hotel Billiard room every evening for a few days. He will play a match game on Saturday evening.

EDUCATION.—The attention of our readers is directed to the card of W. E. Ward's Seminary, Nashville, Tenn. †

IMPORTANT TO LOT OWNERS.—The owners of burial lots in Calvary Cemetery who wish to have them ornamented with evergreens and shrubbery, have an excellent opportunity of doing so now that the proper season has arrived for transplanting. We learn that the Superintendent has made an arrangement with Mr. Stewart to furnish the Cemetery with all the trees suitable, at very reasonable rates. The services of an expert gardener and florist have also been secured to ornament the grounds. A better opportunity will never present itself, probably, by which lot owners can embellish the grounds made sacred by so many hallowed memories, as they have at present. †

BRUTAL AFFRAY.

Pistols Drawn and Shots Exchanged in a Ball Room.

A Young Girl Shot.

Another of those shameful affairs, which we are sorry to say are occurring with such frequency in our city as to give it a character abroad which would disgrace a semi-barbarous condition of society, occurred yesterday morning about four o'clock at the house of a man named O'Neil, at the end of Court street, near the Charleston depot. It seems that a ball had been given at O'Neil's, and among the guests was a man named Garvin, who had had difficulty with another guest. Blows followed hard words, and soon pistols were drawn and shots exchanged. Fortunately or unfortunately, the ball from Garvin's pistol missed its aim and struck a little girl, a daughter of O'Neil's, inflicting a painful, though not a serious wound, in the groin. No earthly excuse can be made for this piece of barbarism, and we hope that all hands may be summarily dealt with by the police authorities.

MRS. YELVERTON'S READINGS.

The License Law of Tennessee

The following is the reply of John League, County Court Clerk, to Charles Kortrecht, Esq., Chairman, and other gentlemen, who held an indignation meeting on Thursday night, the 21st inst., at which the following resolution was seconded, passed unanimously, and published in the APPEAL of yesterday:

"*Resolved*, That this audience, for the honor of the Memphis public, resent with indignation the conduct of the Clerk of Shelby County Court, in exacting of the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton a license for the readings which she proposed to give in our midst, thus reducing to the level of a show, or ordinary exhibition, an exercise purely literary, and which is clearly exempt from such taxation."

OFFICE CLERK OF THE COUNTY COURT,
MEMPHIS, TENN., January 21, 1869.
R. H. Thorne, Esq., Attorney General:

Sir: Please inform me if I construed the Ravenue law correctly in demanding of Mrs. Yelverton a State tax of five dollars for the privilege of exhibiting in this county her ability to take one of the first positions as an interpreter of thoughts and feelings of our highest poets, she charging an admission fee of one dollar. I was guided by sub section 20, of section 653 of the Code, sub-section 1, of section 12 of an act to amend the Revenue law of the State, passed May 24, 1865, and of sub section 25, of section 5 of an act to amend the Revenue law of this State passed March 13, 1868.

An answer at your earliest convenience is respectfully asked, as, in the event I am correct, it will be necessary to institute proceedings against the parties to the violation of the law.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN LOAGUE,
County Court Clerk.

MEMPHIS, TENN., January 22, 1869.
John League, Esq., County Clerk:

Dear Sir: Yours of to-day, asking my opinion as to the propriety of your action in charging Hon. Mrs. Yelverton a State tax of $5 for the privilege of exhibiting in this county her ability to take one of the first positions as an interpreter of the thoughts and feelings of our highest poets, she charging an admission fee of $1, has been received.

I believe you have construed the law correctly in demanding the tax. *All* exhibitions for profit, except choices and menageries, which are expressly excluded, are taxable under sub-section 25 of section 5 of the act of 13th March, 1868. The term "exhibition," in its general sense, unquestionably includes Mrs. Yelverton's intended performance. Amongst other definitions, Webster says an "exhibition is a display of oratorical or dramatic ability." He also says "it is that which is held forth or displayed." These definitions are certainly comprehensive enough.

It may be that the case of Mrs. Yelverton was not in the contemplation of the Legislature, but it has not been so declared, and there is but one course for you—to enforce the law as you understand it.

Very respectfully,
R. H. THORNE,
Attorney General.

PERSONAL.

Col. S. R. Beaumont returned from Nashville yesterday. He reports the Police Commissionership as "very mixed." Knowing ones will not give odds either way, on or against the "Parson's" chances. Bro. Pearne's friends are working for him like Turks.

LADIES' underwear at greatly reduced prices at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

THE COURTS.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Waldran, Judge.*—This Court meets this morning at 10 o'clock. To-day being the regular motion day the motion docket will be taken up and all the motions entered thereon, within the time prescribed by the rules of the Court, will be heard and determined. No other business on the calendar.

CHANCERY COURT.—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor.*—The trial of the case of Shaw vs. Carlisle was concluded yesterday. The day being motion day a large number of motions were made and entered. Court stands adjourned until Monday. The Clerk and Master will take an account to-day in the case of Clothe et al vs. Memphan et al.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Wm. Hunter, Judge.* The grand jury of this Court was discharged yesterday from further duty during the term, having accomplished all the business brought before it.

A good many persons were discharged from jail yesterday, there being no indictments against them.

Court did not adjourn yesterday, as was expected, but will hold a short session this morning, for the purpose of making the final call of the docket. Forfeitures will be taken against all parties who have not renewed their bonds, etc.

THE attention of those concerned is called to an advertisement from the "Mississippi Valley Navigation Company" of New Orleans, published this morning under the head of "New Advertisements."

THE Selma (Ala.) *Times* states that Gen. Forrest, W. J. Sykes, Esq., and others, have canvassed a considerable portion of the route to the Alabama and Mississippi line, and the subscriptions in money and land encourage them to believe that but little difficulty will be experienced in raising the means to build the Memphis and Selma Railway through Mississippi.

Extract from a private Letter.]

THE MAMMOTH CAVE.— * * * *
We groped about for many hours in this wonderful place. I never saw anything like it. The freaks of nature displayed here are very strange, and strike the beholder with awe. But the air in some parts of the cave is close and stifling, and when we came out I found myself saddled with a terrible fever, which entirely prostrated me. The physician had never seen a case like it before, and no remedy he prescribed seemed to do the least good. My life was despaired of. Mrs. Wilson, with whom I was residing, had in the house a bottle of Plantation Bitters, and she insisted I should try it, for she said she knew it to be a certain cure in all cases of fever, debility, ague, dyspepsia, etc. I had but little faith, but finally consented to try it as a last resort. In less than three hours after the first dose my fever left me; in two days I was sitting up, and before Saturday night I was as well as ever. I tell you all this that you may know how to set in any case of fever, or any similar disease. I firmly believe the Plantation Bitters saved my life. * * * * *
In my next I will tell you about the Cave in detail. A. J. P.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. †

ARKANSAS.

Militia Still on the Rampage.

Mrs. Ward's Place Cleaned Out.

The Prisoners Still Being Tortured.

Arrivals from Marion yesterday evening state that two scouting parties of twenty-five each, had been sent out the previous day—one down the river (Mississippi) and the other out on Tyronza river. The one which went down the river, went to the place of Mrs. Ward, some fifteen miles below Memphis, and completely sacked it. They broke up and destroyed every particle of furniture, even to the pictures on the wall, and stole three hundred dollars in currency that Mrs. Ward had been saving. Mrs. Ward is well known in Memphis, and is the sister of Maj. Earle.

This party returned to Marion yesterday evening, bringing with them seven stolen mules and other plunder. From the other party (the one which went out on the Tyronza) nothing has as yet been heard. We suppose accounts of their atrocities will be received to-day.

Gentlemen who were in the stockade yesterday afternoon, say that there are three persons yet left in the jail, to wit: Messrs. Watford, Crump and Lovelace. They report that the most inhuman tortures are still practiced upon them, and that *thumbscrews* have been used until their hands, especially Crump's, have been crushed nearly to pieces. When our informant left yesterday evening, Watford was tied face downward to the earth, in such a manner that every breath was a torture, and every motion was an excruciating agony. They say they intend to keep him in this way until he confesses what they want, or he dies.

These statements are from parties deemed altogether reliable, and are, no doubt, strictly true.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The Sodality silver band have our thanks for a delightful serenade tendered us last night. They have improved wonderfully in the last few weeks. If they go on in the same manner they will soon need Jullen for a leader.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS.—Miss Maggie Mitchell's benefit last night, in which she appeared as "Amri," in *Little Bearfoot*, was a most gratifying success, being the most splendid ovation yet accorded an actor or actress, this season. To say that the house was "crowded," would but faintly convey an idea of the dense and closely packed "jam" which filled every portion of the building, from orchestra chairs and parquette to the very roof. The cast of the principal characters in the play was most excellent. Mr. Collier taking the part of "Wm. Peare," McWade as "Jammy," Mr. White of "Hempfarmer," Nellie Taylor of "Mrs. Hempfarmer," and Miss Plunkett of "Rose," and it would be hard indeed for a *connoisseur* to discriminate in the degree of excellence exhibited by each. Mr. Collier improves amazingly on acquaintance. In his first and second appearances on our stage there was a certain degree of apparent awkwardness which seems to have worn off completely, or rather to have been transformed into a familiar easiness, and last night as "William Pearce" he was quite the simple, bluff young farmer. Mr. McWade was "Jimmy" to perfection, and made more of the character than we dreamed there was in it. Mrs. Nellie Taylor and Miss Plunkett left nothing to be suggested either in make up or acting as "Mrs. Hempfarmer," and "Rose." To-night *Little Barefoot* will be given, Miss Mitchell appearing as "Amri."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Condensed Summary of the Proceedings of Wednesday.

Senate.
NASHVILLE, January 20, 1869.

By Mr. Wisener: Resolution instructing the Committee on Common Schools to examine and ascertain the amount of the school fund which constituted a part of the capital of the Bank of Tennessee, and reported a bill authorizing the issuance of State bonds, with or without coupon interest, payable semi-annually, for the benefit of the common schools. Laid over under the rules.

The following Senate bills were laid on the table and rejected on second reading:

Three bills relating to the establishment of agricultural colleges.

A bill to enable the Governor to fill vacancies.

And a bill to abolish the office of Receiver of railroads, were laid on the table.

A bill to cause the erection of schoolhouses.

A bill to appoint a railroad Assessor.

A bill to make Deputy Constables give the same bonds as a Constable.

And a bill to amend the franchise law, were rejected.

House.

PROPOSED IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE HOUK.

Mr. Agee presented a petition from citizens of the 17th Judicial Circuit, representing that they are favorable to the execution of the laws of the State, holding that the welfare of the State requires a sober and upright Judiciary, charging that L. C. Houk, the Judge of that circuit is an habitual druckard, and consequently unfit for the position, and calling for his removal, either by impeachment or joint resolution. Judge Houk is also charged in the petition with being an infidel, and lewd in his habits.

Mr. Cordell desired to present a memorial from the accused before the reading of the resolution which accompanied the petition.

After considerable discussion as to the proper course to pursue, the resolution was read as follows:

WHEREAS, A petition has been presented to this body, signed by thirty-three citizens of the county of Campbell, including the entire Grand Jury of said court, empanneled at the Circuit Court of said county at its last term, charging L. C. Houk, the presiding Judge of said county, and assigned to hold the courts of the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit, with habitual drunkenness, and drunkenness during the sitting of his court, and with misconduct since he has been acting as a Judge, unfitting him for that station; and

Whereas, The misconduct alleged in said petition, if true, is of such a grave nature, when brought against a judicial officer of the State, that it justifies and demands an investigation by the House, to the end that if the body is satisfied of the charges it may determine whether it will bring articles of impeachment against Judge Houk; therefore

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, That said petition be referred to a special committee, to be composed of seven members of this House, which committee shall investigate the alleged misconduct of Judge L. C. Houk, and shall be authorized to elect its own chairman, and, at its discretion, may appoint a sub-committee to proceed to the 17th Judicial Circuit and inquire into the matters alleged in said petition.

Be it further resolved, That said committee be empowered to send for persons and papers, and, if satisfied of the alleged misconduct, to report articles of impeachment or such action as the preliminary proof taken by said committee shall seem to warrant.

The memorial from Judge Houk was then read, in which he denies all the charges preferred against him, strongly intimates that the movement to oust him from the Bench was prompted by mere political animosity and personal hatred, and reflects very severely on Mr. Agee, the member by whom the petition was presented.

The reflections in the memorial with regard to Mr. Agee's motives in presenting the petition gave rise to a rather warm discussion.

The Speaker suggested that the portion referring to Mr. Agee was out of order and should be struck out.

Mr. Welsh contended that Judge Houk had as much right to use rough language as those who unjustly accused him. He thought the affair was a dirty one, at best, and reflected no credit on those by whom it was originated.

Mr. Agee insisted that he had no feeling in the matter whatever against Judge Houk, and that he had merely carried out the wishes of his constituents in presenting the petition, which was signed by some of the very best citizens of Campbell county.

Mr. Cordell finally withdrew Judge Houk's memorial for the purpose of striking out the objectionable portions, and the whole matter went over under the rules until to-morrow.

NEW BUSINESS.

By Mr. Poston: Joint resolution, as follows:

WHEREAS, The Memphis *Avalanche*, a newspaper published in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, in its issue of the 17th instant threatens general armed resistance to the State if the militia is called out to enforce the law and protect the people and preserve the peace of that county in which the law has long been despised and murders and outrages continually committed, and says, "Tennessee will not submit like Arkansas;" that it has had hard work to hold off itself and its friends, and intimates a design of going over and cleaning out the militia on the other side of the river; and,

Whereas, It is the opinion of the House that the Constitution and the sedition act of 1805 have been willfully and maliciously violated by the editor of said paper, and believing that the honor, integrity and safety of the State demands that such law-breakers should suffer the extreme penalty of the law, and it being the duty of the Governor to see that the laws be faithfully enforced; therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That Gov. Brownlow be requested immediately to take such steps as will enforce the law in this case of its violation, and bring the offender or offenders before the proper tribunals, that the laws may be fully vindicated and respected, even by lawbreakers.

The resolution was laid over under the rules.

ALL kinds of dress goods marked down at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER

Unbounded Success of Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL, Assisted by the Talented Actor, Mr. J. W. COLLIER.

Saturday Evening, January 23.—Will be produced LITTLE BAREFOOT—Amri, Miss Maggie Mitchell; William Pearce, Mr. J. W. Collier.

Monday Evening, January 25—LORLE.

SCALE OF PRICES.—Dress Circle and Parquette, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Family Circle, 50 cents; Colored Boxes, 50 cents; Colored Gallery, 25 cents.

Doors open at quarter to 7 o'clock; curtain will rise at 8 precisely. Box-book open from 10 o'clock a.m. to 5 p.m.

GRAND BALL AND SUPPER

—ON THE—

Anniversary of Burns' Birthday,

AT COCHRAN HALL,

Under auspices of the St. Andrew's Society.

Monday Evening, January 25, 1869.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:
JOHN AINSLIE, J. R. SELKIRK,
DR. A. STERLING.

Admission.....Two Dollars

Tickets can be obtained at the following places: Peabody Hotel, Overton Hotel, Young & Bros., under Odd-Fellows' Hall; Katzenbach's Music store, and from the Committee.
ja17

GAYETIES THEATER,

No. 37 Jefferson Street.

J. H. ETLY.....LESSEE AND MANAGER
OSCAR WILLIS.....STAGE MANAGER

THE leading Variety Theater of the South. Open for the Season, with the best standing Variety Combination that has ever appeared in the city—the performance consisting of Songs, Dances, Burlesques, Pantomimes, etc. New Stars each week. ADMISSION—Fifty Cents; Private Boxes, Five Dollars. Doors open at o'clock; performance to commence at quarter to 8 o'clock. ja1

FOR SALE.

LAND AND LOTS FOR SALE.

87 ACRES, opposite Bray's Station, adjoining south side of Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 18 miles east of Memphis.

128 ACRES, known as the Giles Farm, on east bank of the Mississippi river, opposite lower end of Island No. 40, and 10 miles north of Memphis—30 acres under cultivation, and about 40 acres deadened.

LOT on east side of Bayou Gayoso, 221 feet on Court street, with small Frame House. Clear of lease.

LOT on east side of Bayou, fronting 100 feet on Madison street, on which is a Board Yard. Subject to lease.

LOT, with Cotton Shed, (formerly Barnes' Cotton Shed, now used for a Wagon Yard) fronting 142 feet on Madison street and 121 feet on Court street, a few rods west of Charleston avenue. Clear of lease.

LOT on east side of Bayou, fronting 235 feet on north side of Court street, on which stands Carroll, Walker & Co.'s Cotton Shed. Subject to lease.

LOT, fronting 50 feet on Charleston avenue, on which stands the Grocery of Thos. O'Mahoney, and extending 200 feet to Court street.

For terms inquire of
THOS. WICKERSHAM,
No. 9, Second Floor,
ja4 **Postoffice Building.**

Valuable Cotton Plantation For Sale.

WE offer for sale one of the most valuable Cotton Plantations in Bolivar county, Mississippi, lying three miles from the river, on Lake Christmas, and southeast from the town of Prentiss, and known as the Polk Place.

The tract contains 2000 acres, 800 of which are cleared. The place is high and well drained, and has on it, a fine Steam Gin and Sawmill, which cost $10,000; also, three new Carver Gin Stands, of eighty saws each.

The title to the property is perfect, and it will be sold at a great bargain, and good time given to make the payments.
ja14 T. A. NELSON & CO.

Four Plantations for Sale or Rent.

THREE Plantations, containing about 500 acres each, together with stock, corn, fodder, implements, etc., on same. Those plantations situated about twenty miles from Memphis, near Pleasant Hill, DeSoto county, Mississippi. The other farm contains about 1500 acres, and is situated in Ashley county, Arkansas. For terms apply to me, near Pleasant Hill, Miss.
T. A. MAXWELL.
Refer to E. M. Apperson & Co. and Taylor & Rand, Memphis, Tenn. de24 1m

Quickest Route to New York

—AND ALL—

PRINCIPAL NORTHERN CITIES

—IS BY THE—

Memphis & Louisville R. R. Line.

Winter Schedule, January 18, 1869

Double Daily Through Trains

RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Memphis (city time)	5:10 a.m.	2:55 p.m.
Leave Memphis (railroad time)	5:30 a.m.	3:00 p.m.
Arrive at Louisville	4:00 a.m.	1:30 p.m.
" Indianapolis	10:00 a.m.	6:30 p.m.
" Cincinnati	12 noon	11:50 p.m.
" Cleveland	9:50 p.m.	9:25 a.m.
" Buffalo	5:20 a.m.	1:50 p.m.
" Niagara Falls	10:00 a.m.	4:05 p.m.
" Pittsburg	2:30 a.m.	10:45 a.m.
" Baltimore	6:20 p.m.	4:20 a.m.
" Washington	10:30 p.m.	8:15 a.m.
" Philadelphia	6:10 p.m.	1:25 a.m.
" New York	7 40 p.m.	5:00 a.m.
" Boston	12 night.	4:00 p.m.

Both Trains connect for Nashville.

The 3:15 p.m connects for Cairo and St. Louis arriving at St. Louis at 1:30 p.m. next day; 5:30 a.m. train arrives in St. Louis 11 p.m. same day.

Through Tickets at Reduced Rates,

Can be procured at the Company's Office, 237½ Main street, and at Depot, head of Main street.

☞ Baggage Checked at Depot or by the Memphis City Transfer Company; at Hotels, Private Residences, or on board boats, to all principal points East and North.

SAM. R. JONES, Superintendent.
ASA HILL, Passenger Agent. ja21

BANKS AND BANINKG

S. H. TOBEY, Pres't. ED. C. KIRK, Cashier

CITY BANK

—LATE—

(Memphis City Savings Institution),

CORNER

JEFFERSON AND FRONT STS.,

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING AND Brokerage Business.

DEPOSITS IN COIN OR CURRENCY Received subject to Check, as in all regular Banks.

INTEREST PAID ONLY ON TIME DEposits.

LOANS NEGOTIATED on Approved Collaterals.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of Stocks, Bonds or Gold promptly executed at the New York Boards on Liberal Commission.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Southern and Miscellaneous Securities.

COLLECTIONS made on ALL points in the United States and Canada. jal

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS.

DIRECTORS:

W. A. GWYN,
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BEN EISMAN, of Rice, Stix & Co.;
NEWTON FORD, of Newton Ford & Co.;
C. F. SMITH
C. P. NORRIS.

F. S. DAVIS,
President.
C. P. NORRIS,
Vice-President.
sept 17

EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD LAW SCHOOL,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TWO TERMS, BEGINNING FEBRUARY 25, and SEPTEMBER 15, 1869. The Resident Professors are Theophilus Parsons, LL.D., Emory Washburn, L.L.D., and Nathaniel Holmes, A.M., Gentlemen of distinction in the Profession lecture from time to time on special topics. Application may be made for circulars or further information to either of the Resident Professors. ja22

UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH,

SEWANEE MOUNTAIN, TENN.

THE next Term of the Junior Department will open at University Place, Tenn.,
On the 10th Day of February, 1869.
Boys received at any age and prepared for College. Location perfectly healthy—2000 feet above the sea. It covers expense, board and tuition for three months. For circulars and information address G. R. Fairbanks, Esq., General Treasurer, University Place, Tenn.
C. T. QUINTARD, D.D., L.L.D.,
ja5 eod1 Vice Chancellor.

SPRING SESSION.

W. E. Ward's Seminary, Nashville, Tenn.,

WILL open on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1st. This school is now the leading Seminary of the South. It has the regular course of the best institutions in the United States.
ja20 W. E. WARD, Principal.

Washington College, Virginia.

THE SECOND TERM OF THE CURRENT Session of Washington College, General ROBERT E. LEE, President, Begins on the 1st of February.

And continues to the end of June. Students entering for this term pay half the usual fees. The organization of the College is complete in all the usual departments of academic and scientific education, with a full course of Professors and assistants. In addition to the ordinary scientific studies, a full course is taught in CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING, and diplomas are conferred in this school. The ENGLISH LANGUAGE also is made a distinct and thorough branch of study. The School of Law is in charge of Judge John W. Brockenbrough. The entire expenses for the term need not exceed $150. For Catalogues address E. C. GORDON, Clerk of Faculty,
ja19 Lexington, Virginia.

BRINKLEY FEMALE COLLEGE,

Memphis, Tenn.

THIS Institution will open MONDAY, 4th January, 1869. It is located at the southern terminus of Jackson street, convenient to the street cars. The College grounds contain six acres, with buildings finely adapted to College purposes.

TERMS PER SESSION OF 5 MONTHS.
(In Advance.)

For all Branches of Education taught in Female Colleges, including a full course of English, Ancient and Modern Languages	$ 30 00
For Harp, Guitar or Piano, Vocal and Instrumental	30 00
For Board in College, including furnished room, fuel, towels, lights and washing	100 00
Day Scholars can pay by the month, in advance. No INCIDENTAL FEES.	

J. D. MEREDITH, President,
ja5 daw Memphis, Tenn.

UNION FEMALE COLLEGE,

Oxford, Mississippi.

Chartered by the State in 1854, and authorized to confer the Highest Educational Honors on Young Ladies.

MERITS—AIM—CASE.—Parents and Guardians are especially invited to consider the merits of this institution. To educate—in the true sense of the word—to educate thoroughly the young ladies of the south, is its aim. The departments of Mathematics, Physical and Moral Sciences, Literature, Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, etc., are ably filled by accomplished teachers, male and female.

Special care, of course, is said, uncommon care is taken not only to thoroughly educate in the Arts and Sciences, but to render the pupils contented and happy, to train their moral sentiments, to cultivate correct tastes, to preserve their health, and to throw around them proper restraints. In short, to afford to patrons one of the very best regulated institutions in the land.

APPARATUS.—Arrangements have been made to supply the College with suitable Apparatus sufficient to illustrate the Sciences, and to give a practical knowledge of them. In addition, the classes in Chemistry, Astronomy and Natural Philosophy, through the courtesy of the officers of the State University, will have access to its large and well appointed Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, excelled by none in the South, and to be favored with lectures and experimental illustrations by Drs. Garland and Bigard, the learned Professors in these Departments.

BUILDINGS—LOCATION.—The building, estimated to be worth $80,000, is commodious, comfortable and retired.

REFERENCES.—All patrons and pupils of the College.

BOARDING DEPARTMENT.—In charge of Rev. W. W. McFerrin. It is kept in a style seldom, if ever, equaled. All the teachers board in the College.

UNIFORMITY OF DRESS—ECONOMY.—Purple Calico, Brown Merino, Pink Delaine, Pink Lawn and White Dresses, Plain Hat, trimmed only with a band of black velvet. Those wishing to wear mourning are required to conform in plainness of dress, but not in color. As economy is the object of this arrangement, new pupils need not lay aside clothing already on hand, if as plain as the uniform, but when additional purchases are necessary, the uniform must be regarded.

EXPENSES.—Per session of 20 weeks, half in advance:

Preparatory Classes	$ 11 50
College Classes, proper	25 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, each	12 50
Music, each Instrument	25 00
Use of Instruments

FINANCE AND TRADE

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, }
MEMPHIS, January 22, 1869. }

FINANCE.

The evil results of the proclamation of Brownlow calling out the militia, has been felt in this city, as well as in New York, where our State bonds have depreciated rapidly. It is freely asserted that the action of the Governor has other objects in view than the peace of the State. A certain little operation last summer by which one Mayberry, of Knoxville, made nearly a quarter of a million by attaching the money of the State in New York has not yet been forgotten. The present depression of our State securities may be made use of by the same party to turn an honest penny. He is said to be the power behind the scenes at Knoxville, and is one of the worst Radicals in the State.

City bonds to-day were quiet, and we could learn of no sales. Dealers were not disposed to buy at the rates prevailing yesterday or the day before, but holders were firm.

Rates of exchange remain as they were, with offerings and demand very fair upon all points except New Orleans. No bills are offered upon that city, and shipments of currency in that direction are of daily occurrence. We quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling
New England	¾ dis.	par@¼ dis.
New York	¾ dis.	" "
St. Louis	¾ "	"
Louisville	¾ "	"
Cincinnati	¾ "	"
New Orleans	¾ dis	¼ prem

Gold opened in New York to-day at 135¼, and closed at 135¾. Exchange was firmer at the opening, 9½ to 10¼. We quote gold in this market at 135 buying. Selling at 135¾ to 136.

City scrip, county warrants and police scrip are nominally unchanged.

Most people think the true value of a greenback is found by deducting the premium on gold from 100. This, of course, is an error. Take the price of gold as the divisor, par or 100 as the dividend, and the quotient will give the gold value of the greenbacks. For example, gold is about 135. Dividing 100 by this, we find that a dollar greenback is worth about seventy-four cents in gold.

Advices from Washington represent that the Edmunds resolution, declaring the principal and interest of five-twenties payable in coin, is likely to be brought up before the close of the present session of Congress, and with a good prospect of its being passed.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Gazette* says: We learn from good authority that many of the savings banks are disposing of their five-twenty bonds, for which they get a premium of ten per cent., and purchasing the thirty per cent. Government bonds at par, issued to the railroads at six per cent, (currency) on thirty years time. The object is to secure the premium on the five-twenty bonds, and get the long-time currency bonds, under the belief that resumption is soon to take place, when the currency will be equal to gold, when, of course, these last will bring the same interest as the others and have the advantage of thirty years to run. This movement arises from the agitation of the subject of return to specie payments by Congress.

The average monthly deposits during the past year with the banks and bankers of Cincinnati, not including the national banks, amount to $780,458,401. The aggregate taxes paid to the general government by the same, during the past year, amount to $43,510 70.

COTTON.

Cotton in Liverpool at the opening to-day was firmer but not quotably higher; Uplands, 11¼d; Orleans, 11¾d. At 1:20 p.m. it was active; Uplands, 11¾d; Orleans, 11¾d. At 5 p.m. it was active, with sales 15,000 bales; Uplands, 11½ to 11¾d; Orleans, 11½ to 11¾d.

The New York market opened quiet but firm. At 11:45 holders were asking an advance, and buyers were cautious—prices nominally unchanged. At 2:10 p.m. it was dull and tending downwards. Sales 13 000 bales. Low Middlings, 28½. Other grades unchanged. At 4 p.m. it was dull and tending downward; Low Middlings nominally 28½c; Middlings, 29½c; Orleans, 30c; Good Middlings, 30½c.

In New Orleans at 11:30 a.m. holders were asking an advance, but buyers were cautious. Middlings held at 28½ to 29c. At 3 p.m. the demand was moderate and prices firm. Sales 3500 bales. Middlings, 28½ to 29c.

In this market there was an active inquiry in the morning, but by noon buyers were scarce. Later in the day the demand again became active. Holders generally were firm, and the sales amounted to about 1000 bales. Among the larger sales were 280 bales in one list upon a basis of 28½c for Middlings; 140 bales Good Ordinary and Low Middlings, 27½c; 51 do. at 27½c; 58 Shy Middlings, 28½c; 45 Strict Middlings, 29½c. The market closed firm as follows:

Ordinary	26 @26½
Good Ordinary	27 @
Low Middlings	27½@28
Middlings	28½@
Strict Middlings	29 @29½
Good Middlings	30 @

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, }
MEMPHIS, January 22, 1869. }

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		47
Received to-day	2,134	
Received previously	152,658	154,792
		154,439
Exported to-day	888	
Exported previously	139,402	140,290
Stock on hand at 12 m		14,149

The weekly statement of the Liverpool market is as follows: Week's sales 87,000 bales; for export 16,000 bales; to speculators 18,000 bales; stock 295,000 bales, of which 82,000 are American. Stock afloat 291,000 bales, of which 130,000 are American. Compared with last week this shows a falling off in the total sales of 69,000 bales. There was 4000 bales less sold for export and 34,000 less to speculators. The total stock on hand has decreased during the week 5000 bales, while the American has increased 3000 bales. The stock afloat is 19,000 bales less than last week, the American afloat falling off but 1000 bales.

The "short time" at Manchester, announced by cable as determined upon some weeks since, appears by the arrival of the mails this week to have been at least premature. Foreign advices still claim, however, that manufacturing is carried on at a loss, but as consumption is kept up pretty freely, confidence in the future of cotton is rather on the increase. We showed two weeks since that the world's supply this year, even if it all goes to market freely, is only very little in excess of last year. With, then, a supply in no event excessive, and with the present short stocks and the disposition to hold back the staple, developed not only in this country but in India, there can be no immediate prospect of a decline, except there be a decided falling off in the consumption. In the United States there certainly is no prospect of short time among manufacturers; the only limit to their sales at present is their capacity to manufacture and their willingness to sell. And no one here will now believe in short time in Europe until it is seen in its results. The time was when a dispatch from Manchester of dull trade meant something, and had its influence on our market; but it will require something more substantial now to affect prices.

TRADE.

Business to-day was much the same as yesterday, and prices it will be seen are higher on some articles. It is expected that shipments to the White river country during the rest of the season will improve. A dispatch was received during the day from Augusta ordering goods forwarded to that point which have been held here since the Militia have had possession of that country. This would insure that Clayton has withdrawn his band of cut-throats, and that peace again reigns along White river.

GENERAL MARKETS.

The stock of APPLES on hand is large and demand rather light. Choice eating run from 5 to $7 per barrel.

Choice Navy BEANS are firm at 3 50 to $4 per bushel. Mixed White, 2 50 to $3. Demand light.

Choice Western and Tennessee BUTTER is a drug in the market, yet holders are limited on some lots to 45 and 48c. We quote at 35 to 38c for choice. Inferior grades are lower.

The demand for BRAN is light. Selling from store at $25 in lots.

We have no change to report in BAGGING Prices are nominal. Light weight Kentucky, 13½ to 16c; heavy, 19 to 23c.

There has been a further advance in BULK MEATS and holders are very firm. Clear Sides, 17 to 17½c; Clear Rib, 16½ to 16¾c; Rib Sides, 16 to 16½c; Hams, 16 to 16½c; Shoulders, 13 to 13½c.

There is no demand except in a small way for BACON. Clear Sides, 18½ to 19c; Shoulders, 14 to 14½c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 15½ to 16c.

There is a fair demand for BEESWAX at 30c.

The stock of CABBAGE is ample. In crates, 25 to $27; per 100, 8 to $10.

The stock of CHEESE is very fair, and demand good. Factory, 19 to 20c; English Dairy, 19 to 19½c; Western Reserve, 18½ to 19c; English Gloster, 20 to 21c.

The COFFEE market is steady, and stock large. We quote common to choice Rio, 19 to 25½ in jobbing way. Java, 35 to 38c. From first hands in lots of 25 to 100 sacks, Ordinary, 17½ to 18c; Fair, 19 to 20c; Good, 21 to 22c; Prime, 22½ to 22½c; Choice, 23 to 23½c.

There is an active demand for CORN, with none on the levee. Lots would sell there readily at 68c. Held in store at 70c. The demand comes mostly from local distilleries.

In CORNMEAL we have no change to note. The market is dull at 3 50 to 3 75 on levee and in store.

The supply of EGGS is large, and market dull at 25 to 27c.

The demand for DRIED FRUIT is active. Dried Apples, 7 to 9c; Peaches, 10 to 12c; Currants, 18 to 20c; layer Raisins per box, 4 50 to $4 75; half boxes, 2 90 to $3; quarter boxes, 1 75 to $2; Citron, 40 to 50c; almonds, 45 to 50c; Prunes, 20 to 25c.

The FLOUR market is quiet and stock large. Prices are unchanged. We quote Super, 7 to $7 50; X, 8 to $8 50; XX, 9 to $9 50; XXX and Fancy brands, 10 to $12.

There is a fair local and shipping demand for HAY. Selling at $25 from flatboat; $27 to $28 from store.

The demand for HIDES is active and receipts moderate. Green, 8 to 9c; Salt, 10 to 11c; Dry Salt, 19c; Dry Flint, 21c; Deer Skins, green, 15 to 16c; dry, 33 to 35c.

In HAMS there is little doing and stock small. New Sugar Cured, plain, 19 to 19½c in small way; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 15½ to 16c.

We learn of no change in the demand for IRON TIES. We quote nominally at 6 to 7c as to style.

The supply of LARD is not equal to the demand. Tierces are firm at 20 to 20½c; Kegs, 21 to 21½c; Country in Crocks held at 21c.

Cape and Alabama LIME held at 2 to $2 25 per barrel. Other brands, 1 75 to $2

In MESS PORK there is little doing. Prices are about 50c higher than at our last. 100 barrels sold yesterday on levee at $30 50. Held at 31 to $31 50 in store.

In SUGARS and MOLASSES there is a good demand, and prices are very firm. We quote common sugar, 11 to 11½c; fair, 12 to 13c; fully fair, 13½ to 14½c; yellow clarified, 15 to 16c; white clarified, 16½ to 17c. Common to choice Louisiana Molasses, in barrels, 60 to 85c; half barrels, 3 to 5 per gallon higher.

There are few choice ONIONS in market. Firm at $5 50 per barrel; $2 50 per bushel in sacks.

There is a fair demand for OATS at 70c in store. None on levee.

The POULTRY market is poorly supplied. Turkeys, 16 to $20; geese, 7 to $9; ducks, 4 50 to $5; chickens, 5 50 to $6.

In POTATOES there is no change since yesterday. Peach blows are dull at 2 50 to $2 75 per barrel in lots and $3 to a small way; pink eyes are firm at 4 50 to $4 75; some holders ask $5.

The stock of SALT is large and demand very good. Held at $3 in lots on levee; from store, 3 10 to $3 25; in sacks from store, 2 75 to $3.

The STOCK market presents no new features to-day. Extra fine beeves, 7½ to 8c; good, 6½ to 7c; No. 2, 4 to 5c; Texas and inferior, 2 to 3c. Sheep, choice, 5 to $6; inferior, 2 to $4. Hogs, 7½ to 8½c, with good stock; dressed hogs are in better supply at 12 to 12½c.

The TOBACCO market is firmer, and dealers are asking an advance on all manufactured goods.

There is a very good demand for common WHISKY, and prices are firm. Highwines, 1 05 to $1 08.

TRANSPORTATION.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
OF CANADA,
—AND—
Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE

First Class Steamships sailing
Every Saturday to Liverpool,
From PORTLAND in Winter and MONTREAL in Summer.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Line are authorized to grant through bills of lading from Memphis to Liverpool and Glasgow. The attention of shippers is called to this route, by which the delays and excessive transfer charges incurred at the large ports are entirely avoided. Bills of Lading contain through rates covering all charges from Memphis to the ship's dock at Liverpool, and low rates and quick time are guaranteed. Fifteen first class Steamships are now on the line making regular trips on Saturday of each week. Freights loaded from the cars on dock directly into the vessel.

FURTHER INQUIRIES given to Boston and New England points via. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

For rates and information apply to
THOMAS TROUT & SONS, Agents,
ja7 No. 304 Front street, Memphis.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK
RAILROAD.
Open to Madison

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1868, the train on the Eastern Division of this Road will run regularly as follows:

GOING WEST—Leaves Hopefield Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7:30 a.m., and arrive at Madison at 1 o'clock p.m.

COMING EAST—Leaves Madison Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7:30 a.m.; arrive at Hopefield at 1 o'clock p.m., and Memphis at 1:30 p.m.

The Ferryboat Nevada leaves the foot of Union street at 7 a.m.

Tickets for sale at all the Railroad Ticket offices in the city.

Freights for Madison or way stations received by P. M. Patterson & Co., at their Wharf-boat, foot of Union street.

Freight to Way Stations must be prepaid.

Office of Road, No. 12 Jefferson street.

au29 tf S. B. BEAUMONT, Gen. Sup't.

STOVES, ETC.

STILL TRIUMPHANT!

G. F. Filley's "Old Reliable"
CHARTER OAK STOVE

MAINTAINS its reputation as the BEST STOVE IN THE MARKET. J. F. Schabel & Co., 227 Main street, are the ONLY AGENTS for Memphis. Always see Filley's name on each Stove. A good supply of Cooking and Heating Stoves, Grates, Castings, Copper, Tin, Sheet-iron and Pressed Ware always on hand.

☞ Job Work promptly attended to.

J. F. SCHABEL & CO.,
nov28 3m No. 227 Main St., Memphis.

Memphis Female College.

INCESSANT labors in the scholastic department prevents me from giving proper attention to collections, Mr. C. G. Macpherson, having consented to take charge of the financial department, he alone is authorized to collect all college dues.

M. A. E. MORGAN,
ja7 Principal M. F. C.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Memphis and Little Rock Railroad

TO MADISON AND LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Going West—Leave Memphis Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a.m.

Coming East—Leave Madison Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7:30 a.m. Arrive at Memphis at 1 o'clock p.m.

S. B. BEAUMONT,
oc2 General Superintendent.

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Day Express, R. R. time	5:30 a.m.	3:00 p.m
" City time	5:10 a.m.	
Night Express, R. R. time	3:30 p.m.	9:00 a.m
" City time	3:55 p.m.	

Ticket offices No. 237½ Main street and at Depot, head of Main street.

SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
New Orleans Express, daily	3:00 p.m.	3:05 p.m.
Accom'n, daily, except Sunday	8:30 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
Freight daily, except Sunday	4:15 p.m.	7:00 a.m.

Takes effect Sunday, August 16, 1868.

A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY Gen. Ticket Ag't. au16

RIVER MATTERS.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

The clouds of Thursday night flitted away and the sun came out bright and clear yesterday morning. It was a lovely day throughout. The river at this point is crawling up the bank at a rapid rate. The rise yesterday amounted to twelve inches, leaving it still five feet below high water mark as established by government, survey, but really five feet nine inches below the high water mark of 1862. The Arkansas is falling. White river is also falling. In our telegraphic columns will be found the latest news from all points above.

Arrivals.

Steamer Octavia, Cincinnati.
" Luminary, Vicksburg.
" Continental, New Orleans.
" Louisiana, New Orleans.
" Silver Spray, New Orleans.
" Silver Lake No. 4, N. O.
" Emma No. 3, New Orleans.
" Liberty No. 2, White river.
" Bermuda, Arkansas river.
" Natoma, Friar's Point.

Departures.

Steamer Continental, St. Louis.
" Luminary, St. Louis.
" Silver Lake No. 4, St. Louis.
" G. W. Cheek, Haile's Point.
" Louisiana, Louisville.
" Emma No. 3, Cincinnati.
" Silver Spray, Cincinnati.
" Natoma, Friar's Point.
" Octavia, Arkansas river.

In Port.

Liberty No. 2, Silver Moon, Bermuda, Coosa, Mollie Hambleton, W. A. Caldwell, Linton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The gay Rubicon, Capt, Wm. Blake, leaves at 4 p.m. to-day for Vicksburg and the bends. She is the pioneer packet of the line, and is a No. 1 steamer. Alf Grissom is her excellent chief clerk.

The Bermuda came in with a good trip. She leaves to-day for Pine Bluff. Jim Roland is secretary.

The Coosa, Capt. Brown, will get away to-day for Cairo and Evansville. She makes all intermediate landings. P. H. Terry has charge of her office.

The A. & M. S. steamer Pauline Carroll, with Capt. Bill Thompson on the roof, will pass down this morning for Vicksburg and New Orleans. She is an excellent passenger packet.

The Linton, Capt. Les Ware, is the only St. Francis river packet to-day. She goes through to Wittsburg, and makes all landings. She leaves at 5 p.m.

The splendid United States mail packet, W. A. Caldwell, Capt. Rube Haynes, will back out this evening for Pine Bluff, Little Rock and every way landing on the Arkansas. She connects with the Fort Smith packets, and offers splendid inducements to all traveling up old Rackensack. Passengers who can't talk fast are requested not to enter into conversation with her first clerk, Jack Chambers, as he is a man of few words. His assistant, Bob Shields, does the talking for the boat.

The elegant passenger packet Belle Memphis, Capt. John Crane, will be in port to leave for Cairo and St. Louis today at 4 p.m. She makes close connections with the trains north and east, and has splendid accommodations for travelers. Billy Bleuker is her chief clerk.

The "Ice King" will back out this evening for Cairo, Evansville, Louisville and Cincinnati. As a carrier she takes the horns, and if superior qualities as a passenger packet received any token, she would no doubt carry it also. Capt. Ben and his Silver Moon are not easily beaten at any gait. The office is in charge of Mr. Hatcher, a gentlemanly and competent clerk.

The unsurpassed United States mail packet Liberty, Capt. J. B. Davis, leaves for Jacksonport and all points intermediate on White river to-day. She connects at Devall's Bluff with the Little Rock train, and with the Fairy Queen for all points above. Jimmy Thompson and Charley Sharpe have charge of her office affairs, and will be found "hunky" boys, ever alive to the comfort of their guests.

The Bermuda brought in 236 bales of cotton.

The Liberty came in with 534 bales of cotton, and a good passenger trip.

The Hesper has withdrawn from the St. Francis river trade. The high water in that stream enables large boats to reach Wittsburg, and there is very little cotton coming out. The Hesper will, therefore, retire to some quiet spot until an opening presents itself by which she can make a fortune for her owners.

Capt. Harrison Blasdell and Ed. Outlaw are again in town. Their good packet Ozark will soon be on the war-path again.

A petition, numerously signed, is in circulation recommending Mr. Robert Good, our popular and efficient Wharfmaster, as a suitable person to fill the position of Inspector of Hulls, made vacant by the death of Capt. Duvall. The office could not be better bestowed than upon Mr. Good. A ship carpenter by trade, and all his life connected in one way or another with our steamboat interests, Mr. Good would make an intelligent and efficient officer.

Our friend Milt Harry returned yesterday from a business trip to Arkansas. He reports the militia as having left Augusta, and business again reviving along White river. We hope to see Milt in the office of some fine packet ere many days roll around.

The steamer Mollie Hambleton, Capt. Henry Hampton, with Mr. Paul in the office, leaves to-day for Cairo and way landings. She is in excellent trim, and will make quick time. The Mollie will make two trips per week to Gayoso landing, but extends her run this time to Cairo.

Washington dispatches say that Gen. Humphrey, in his statement before the committee relative to the proper span of bridges for the Ohio river, gave as his opinion that it should not be less than four hundred feet, and greater, according to particular topography. The conclusions of the committee are likely to be based on Humphrey's opinion.

We learn that the Bully Diamond line has contracted to carry 2500 bales of cotton from New Orleans to New York via steamboat to St. Louis at $1 per hundred. This is a new thing in the way of freight.

The W. R. Arthur is coming from New Orleans. She brings a shipment of cotton from the Crescent City to Memphis.

The Steamboat Captains' Union Association met in New Orleans on Thursday.

The Sam Hale is coming with the Ozark's boilers.

The charge of murder against Samuel Barr, of the Great Republic, has been *nolle prossed*. The case of Capt. Donaldson was continued on account of the absence of witnesses.

We learn that Mr. John Smither was married a few days ago at Brownsville, Tenn., to Miss Jennie Sylvester, of St. Charles, Ark. John is a well known steamboat clerk, and we wish him and his lovely bride a pleasant journey along the river of life.

JOHN REED,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER, No. 62 Jefferson Street, entrance in alley. Special attention given to Stair Work. Houses and verandahs framed ready for shipping. [nov21 1m

STEAMBOATS.

FOR PINE BLUFF

REGULAR PINE BLUFF PACKET.

Connects at Pine Bluff with Steamer Hamilton for Little Rock and Dardanelle.

BERMUDA.....John Claycomb master
Jim Roland, Clerk.

This fine passenger packet will leave as above, on

SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 5 p.m.

VINSON & DONAHUE, Agents,
ja22 254 Front street.

FOR EVANSVILLE.

Regular Memphis and Evansville Packet—For Cairo and Evansville.

COOSA.....Gus Brown master

This fine passenger packet leaves for the above on

THIS DAY, 23d inst., at 5 p.m.

R. W. LIGHTBURNE, Agent,
ja23 295 Front street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Regular New Orleans Packet.

PAULINE CARROLL.....Thompson master

This new and magnificent passenger steamer will leave

THIS DAY, 23d inst., at 11 a.m.

RICHARD W. LIGHTBURNE, Agent,
ja23 295 Front street.

FOR VICKSBURG.

Regular St. Louis, Memphis and Vicksburg U. S. Mail Packet—For Vicksburg.

RUBICON.....Blake master

This elegant and swift steamer will leave as above

THIS DAY, 23d inst., at 4 p.m.

Freight received at St. Louis Wharfboat.

ja23 FLEM. CALVERT, sup't.

FOR CAIRO.

For Cairo and Way Landings.

MOLLIE HAMBLETON.....Hampton master

This elegant passenger steamer will leave as above on

THIS DAY, 23d inst., at 5 p.m.

LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
ja23 No. 7½ Madison street.

FOR ARKANSAS RIVER.

Regular Memphis and Arkansas River United States Mail Packet.

W. A. CALDWELL.....Haines master

This splendid passenger steamer will leave for the above on

SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 5 p.m.

T. A. KENDIG, Agent,
ja22 304 Front st., Mosby Block.

FOR ST. LOUIS.

Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company—United States Mail.

BELLE MEMPHIS.....Crane, Master

This superb passenger steamer will leave as above on

SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 4 p.m.

ja22 FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.

FOR GAYOSO LANDING.

For Randolph, Osceola, Hale's Point and Gayoso Landing.

The elegant passenger steamer MOLLIE HAMBLETON, M. Hampton master, W. P. Paul clerk, will leave Memphis as above EVERY TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 p.m. LARRY HARMSTAD, Ag't,
ja22 Star Wharfboat, foot Monroe st.

FOR CINCINNATI.

Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Company.
For Cairo, Louisville and Cincinnati.

SILVER MOON.....Merrilees master

This elegant and fleet passenger steamer will leave

SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 5 p.m.

JAS. T. BOURNE & CO., Agents,
ja21 No. 12 Jefferson street.

FOR WHITE RIVER.

Memphis and White River U.S. Mail Packet Co

LIBERTY NO. 2.....Davis master

This excellent steamer leaves Memphis as above,

SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 5 p.m.

For freight or passage apply to
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
ja21 Star Wharfboat, foot Monroe st.

FOR ST. FRANCIS RIVER.

Regular Saturday St. Francis River Packet.

For Madison, Wittsburg and all Way Landings

LINTON.....Jim Snell, Master

LESLIE WARE, Clerk.

THIS steamer will leave as above every SATURDAY during the season; returning, leave Wittsburg every TUESDAY, at 2 o'clock p.m.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
VINSON & DONAHUE, Agents,
ja3 254 Front street.

Memphis and St. Francis River Tuesday Packet.

For Helena, Wittsburg and St. Francis River.

The new and elegant Sidewheel Passenger Packet,

SAINT FRANCIS.

Capt. T. R. Bowman, - - Sam C. Paine, Clerk

WILL leave Memphis on her first trip TUESDAY, November 24th, for Helena and St. Francis river, and every TUESDAY THEREAFTER.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
nov19 tf No. 7½ Madison street.

MEMPHIS & ARKANSAS RIVER
Packet Comp'y.

THE elegant passenger packet THOMAS H. ALLEN, built expressly for this Company, has now taken her place in the line, and hereafter the following boats will leave Memphis as hereinafter,

Mondays & Thursdays, at 5 o'clock p.m.,

And returning, leave Little Rock MONDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 10 o'clock a.m.

THOMAS H. ALLEN.....Reese Pritchard, Master
W. A. CALDWELL.....H. L. Haines, Master
OZARK.....H. Blasdell, Master

Connecting at Little Rock with the Company's new and light-draught packets for Fort Smith. Close connections made both ways.

AMERICAN.....Jno. W. Williams, Master
FORT SMITH.....James Bowlin, Master
VAN BUREN.....Jos. Bennett, Master

All of the above boats were built expressly for the trade, and are particularly well adapted to it. Passengers and freight will be put through by this line to all points on the Arkansas river without detention, and at reasonable rates.

All persons shipping freight for any point on the Arkansas river from North or East of Memphis, should have their goods consigned to "Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company," at Memphis. Merchandise shipped from New Orleans should be consigned to Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company, Napoleon, Ark.

Freight received at any time at the Company's office.

JNO. E. ADAMS, President.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent,
de25 tf 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either member is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

JAMES NORTON,
LEVI JOY.

Memphis, Tenn., January 18, 1869. ja19

Dissolution of Copartnership

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the style and firm of ROSE & VIGUS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, M. Rose having purchased the entire interest of F. W. Vigus, and assumes all the liabilities of said firm, and whose name is authorized to sign the firm's name in liquidation.

M. ROSE.
F. W. VIGUS.

I return my thanks to our friends and the public generally for past favors, and cheerfully recommend my former partner for their generous support.

F. W. VIGUS.

Memphis, January 20, 1869. ja21

Dissolution.

THE firm of WIGGS, CHEEK & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. J. J. Wiggs is authorized to settle the business of said firm.

J. M. WIGGS,
J. W. PAGE, JR.,
GEO. W. CHEEK.

January 4, 1869. [ja5]

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the style and firm of J. N. OLIVER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Wm. Whitaker having purchased the entire interests of Joseph N. Oliver and Wm. C. Bardsley, and assumes all the liabilities of said firm, and whose name is authorized to sign the firm's name in liquidation.

JOSEPH N. OLIVER,
WM. WHITAKER,
WM. C. BARDSLEY.

We return our thanks to our friends and the public generally for past favors, and cheerfully recommend our former partner for their generous support.

JOSEPH N. OLIVER,
WM. C. BARDSLEY.
ja14

UNDERTAKERS.

NEW FIRM.

JAS. FLAHERTY & CO.,
FUNERAL UNDERTAKERS,
317 Second Street.

MEMPHIS, - - TENNESSEE.
ja6

E. McCAFFREY. W. R. CORNELIUS

McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS

GENERAL
UNDERTAKERS
—AND—
EMBALMERS OF THE DEAD,

No 300 Second Street,
Near Monroe.

Memphis, - - Tennessee.

METALLIC Cases and Caskets and Wooden Coffins constantly on hand. ja9

PHYSICIANS.

DR. RUSSELL'S
DISPENSARY AND INFIRMARY
MEMPHIS, TENN.

DR. RUSSELL'S DISPENSARY AND INFIRMARY, the largest and oldest institution of the kind in the southwest, established in 1858, pleasantly located at Nos. 40 and 42 north side of Court Square, Memphis, Tenn., is open for the reception of patients desiring treatment and the comforts of a home while receiving the same. Patients also treated at the office or by letter, if desired.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Paralysis, Deafness, Fits, Consumption, Syphilis, Skin Diseases, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all the diseases arising from the indiscretion of youth, permanently cured. Also, Chronic Diseases in all their forms effectually cured at the above-named institution—Dr. RUSSELL, Consulting Physician.

☞ Treatise on Chronic Diseases furnished free on application. jal

DR. NORRIS,

OCULIST,
233 Main Street,
Memphis, : : : : Tennessee.

Cures all diseases of the Eye. A cure warranted in every case. Straightens Crossed Eyes with perfect safety. Patients from a distance accommodated with board at moderate rates.

au16 dat1f

CONFECTIONERIES.

CHRISTMAS, 1868.

To the City and Country.

JUST RECEIVED—A large stock of Christmas Goods, comprising

PRESERVES, FRUITS, NUTS, TOYS, FIRE WORKS.

And all the Luxuries and Delicacies in the Confectionery line.

PURE CANDIES,
In Endless Variety.

Pastries, Etc.

☞ SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

L. ROCCO,
249 Main Street,
dell 1m Opposite Odd Fellows' Hall.

CARPENTER & WHITE,
Agents,
45 Madison Street,
ja4 Kit William's Block.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Capital and Assets over - $5,000,000 00

THE Ætna Insurance Company is the Trustee of its patrons to an extent ten fold greater than of its own Stockholders.

In 49 Years it has Paid for

Five thousand (5000) dwelling houses and contents,
Twenty-two hundred (2200) schools, churches and colleges,
Eight thousand (8000) stores and merchandise,
Forty-four hundred (4400) mills and manufactories,
Twenty-two hundred (2200) shipments by lake and river. Making a Total of

Losses Paid of - $23,000,000 00

Fire and Inland Navigation Risks.

☞ Agencies in all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

Application for insurance will be promptly attended to.

H. A. LITTLETON, Agent,
nov26 No. 22 Madison Street.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY BRANCH
—OF THE—
KNICKERBOCKER
Mutual Life Insurance Co.,
AT MEMPHIS, TENN.

Office, No. 18 Knickerbocker Building.

Assets, : : : $4,000,000

Policies Issued at this Office on all the popular plans, and the General Business transacted on the same terms as with the Home Office of the Company.

DIRECTORS AT MEMPHIS:

HENDERSON OWEN, of Messrs. Owen, McNutt & Co.;
NEWTON FORD, of Messrs. Newton Ford & Co.
W. H. CHERRY, President Merchants' National Bank;
ALBERT PIKE, Attorney at Law;
R. J. SEMMES, of Messrs. R. J. Semmes & Co.,
CHARLES G. PARKER, of Messrs. Parker & Harbert;
CHARLES KORTRECHT, Attorney at Law;
JOHN F. TREZEVANT, of Messrs. Royster Trezevant & Co.;
JOHN M'OON, of Messrs. M'oon & Co.;
NAT. S. GREEN, of Messrs. N. S. Green & Co.;
J. STANWOOD MENKEN, of Messrs. Menken Bros.;
M. F. KENNEDY, of Messrs. Kennedy, Williams & Russell.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS:

R. W. MITCHELL, M.D., FRANK BUCK, M.D.

GENERAL AGENT,

JOHN F. WILKERSON,
For West Tennessee and North Mississippi.

MANAGERS:

S. R. CLARKE & CO.
feb18

Matched Horses
—AND—
Fine Top Buggy.

I HAVE a pair of good Matched Black Horses and a Fine Top Buggy which I will sell together or separately, at a fair price, for cash. Apply at the Overton Stables, corner Poplar and Main streets, or at my office, 450 Main st.

ja9 J. M. TOMKINS.

DRY GOODS.

J. W. DICKSON,
(Late of the house of Menken Bros.,)
—WITH—
HOWELL, WOOD & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.,
332 Main Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

☞ Our Wholesale Department is complete.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. M. GOODBAR, J. R. S. GILLILAND,
GOODBAR & GILLILAND,
Exclusive Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES
HATS AND CAPS,
No. 201 Main Street, Webster Block,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Our Fall Stock is now complete, to which we invite the attention of all Merchants.

sep8

1869

THE APPEAL!

THE APPEAL!

THE APPEAL!

PRICE REDUCED!

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DAILY ONLY $10!

DAILY ONLY $10!

DAILY ONLY $10!

WEEKLY ONLY $2 50!

WEEKLY ONLY $2 50!

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NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

Commence With the New Year!

ADVERTISERS,

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Will find it to their Interest to

Make Known Their Wants,

Make Known Their Wants,

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DAILY APPEAL,

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—OR THE—

WEEKLY APPEAL,

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1869. 1869.

READ! READ! READ!

PRICE REDUCED TO $2 50!

THE MEMPHIS WEEKLY APPEAL,

THE LARGEST

Paper in the South or Southwest

33 BY 52 INCHES,

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40 Columns of Reading Matter,

IS FURNISHED TO

REGULAR SUBSCRIBERS

—AT—

$2 50 per Annum,

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75 cts. per Three Months.

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Editors and Proprietors,
Memphis, Tenn.

NEW YORK.

GEO. S. DANCY, Tarboro, N. C. F. M. HYMAN, Late of Warrenton, N. C.
T. B. HYMAN, Late of New York.

HYMANS & DANCY,
General Commission Mercha'ts
No. 47 Wide Water Street,
(Rear of Custom House), - NORFOLK, VA.

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
No. 24 Exchange Place, New York.

REFERENCES—M. J. Wicks, President M. and C. R. R.; W. C. McClure, Cashier Savings Bank of Memphis; Dr. C. W. Malone, Memphis.

☞ Cotton sold in Norfolk or New York, at option of owner. ONLY ONE COMMISSION CHARGED. de18 6m

DEAN, McGINNIS & CO.,
No. 4 Broad Street, New York,
Bankers & Commission Merchants.

S. SCHIFFER & NEPHEWS,
39 Vesey Street, New York.

Liberal advances will be made by the undersigned on all shipments of Cotton to the above houses.

J. A. BRIDGLAND,
Office, 1st National Bank.
nov7 3m

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

Great Distribution by the Metropolitan Gift Co.—Cash Gifts to the Amount of $250,000—Every Ticket Draws a Prize.

5 cash gifts, each $10,000 ..... 40 cash gifts, each $500
10 " " 5,000 ..... 250 " " 100
30 " " 1,000 ..... 300 " " 50

50 Elegant Rosewood Pianos, each $300 to $750
75 " Melodeons, each 75 to 150
250 Sewing Machines, - " 60 to 175
500 Fine Gold Watches, - " 75 to 300
Cash Prizes, Silver Ware, etc., all valued at